

APRIL 11, 1912

APR 13 1912

PRICE 10 CENTS

Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

WONDERFUL THINGS
WE HAVE LIVED TO SEE



The Electric Locomotive
For which a speed of two hundred miles an hour is predicted

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY LESLIE-JUDON CO., N. Y.

THE CHARLES SCHWENKER PRESS

COPIES THE ISSUE



Success in Advertising

"We are advertised by our loving friends," so reads the advertisement of an infants' food.

It is true. But, before it could be true, what a burden of work, and worry, and sacrifice the maker endured!

"There has never been a moment," he says, "sleeping or waking, since I started this enterprise, that I have not thought or dreamed of some way to improve it, and make it better known. I have often awakened in the night with an idea, and would lie awake, and develop that idea in my mind."

"I soon found that that plan was endangering my health. Then I would have a block of paper, a candle, and matches on the chair beside my bed. If I awakened—in the night, as I often did, with an idea that was useful about the business, I would immediately get up and note it down. This would enable me to crystallize that idea, and keep it where it would be safe, and I would go back to bed and to sleep."

"What has made my business successful? It has been advertising; it has been the giving away of samples; it has been personally visiting sick children; it has been corresponding with despairing mothers; it has

been issuing circulars of advice; and it has been every other good means that I could think of."

"Before the first bottle of the food was made, I had to spend more than twenty-five thousand dollars, and to me, at that time, it was a large sum. All the money I had, and all I could get hold of, went into —'s Food. I gave up a comfortable residence in the city, and moved into a small house in the suburbs. Once—I say it with a blush—I offered to transfer the life insurance policy which had been made for the benefit of my family, as security to an advertising agency, for further advertising."

Think of it!

When advertising requires that of a man; when he has to have such confidence in the merits of an article that he can overcome mountains of discouragement in order to win your confidence, are you not moved to choose his brand of goods, in preference to an unadvertised brand?

He has paid the price of success.

His trade-mark is his badge of courage.

Allan C. Hoffman

Picture Offer

An attractive picture, suitable for framing, will be sent, postage paid, to each person who furnishes information called for in coupon.

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN,
Advertising Director,
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

I will give you a list of advertised goods used daily in my home. You are to supply a blank form and send me a picture suitable for framing.

Name.....

Address.....

L. W., 4-11-13.



The '97 lure of gold has changed to the 1912 tourist lure to this land of the Midnight Sun—of towering mountains, glittering glaciers, rushing torrents, primeval forests and Northern Lights—this land of new experiences—new thrills.

Take the marvelously beautiful "Inner Passage" trip to Skagway, seeing Sitka and Juneau—but don't stop there. Go farther. See the real Yukon country. Literature Free—describing this wonderful new country, in word and picture—what others say of the trip—its comforts, etc. Send us your name and address now.

HERMAN WEIG, General Agent
White Pass & Yukon Route
33 W. Washington St., Chicago
or TRAFFIC DEPT.
White Pass & Yukon Route
713 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



Rémoh Gems

NOT IMITATIONS
LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS
WEAR LIKE DIAMONDS

A Marvelous Synthetic Gem

The greatest triumph of the Oxy-Hydrogen Furnace. Will cut glass. Stands filing, fire and acid tests—guaranteed to contain no glass—have no paste, foil or artificial backing—brilliance guaranteed forever. 1-30 the cost of diamonds. Set only in 14-karat, Solid Gold Mountings. Sent on approval—money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Write for our De-Luxe Jewel Book, in four colors—it's FREE.

Remoh Jewelry Co.,
467 N. Broadway St. Louis, Mo.



Here is Real Cigarette Distinction for You

THE little personal touch that makes you stand apart from the rest. Combines distinction, character, charm.

100 Cigarettes with Your Monogram for \$2

ARTISTICALLY engraved in gold at the price of plain initials. 100 fragrant smokes of smooth blend, selected, mild, Turkish tobacco, rolled to suit your special fancy. Tip of gold, silver, cork, straw or plain. Enclose \$2 bill in letter, print initials plainly, select style by number and see how pleased you will be with them. Or, send 10c in stamps for 5 sample cigarettes. Write today. This offer limited.

APOLLO BROS., Inc. 141 North 8th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Save Your Neck

This is it Send 15c now and get postpaid this **RALLOC** (REGISTERED) **Collar Retainer**

FLAT 14K Gold Plated

Can't press on your neck. Can't roll under the bureau. Can't be lost. Saves temper, time and neck. Permits tie to slide freely. Get one—try it—if it's not what you thought it, return it and get your money back.

DEALERS. Write today on your business letterhead for free sample, prices, etc.—Slide line Salesmen wanted. References: Union Exchange National Bank, New York; RALLOC RETAINER CO., 194 Greene Street, New York.

WHY HAVEN'T YOU SENT FOR THAT \$1.00 Adds and \$1.00 ADDER? THOUSANDS HAVE

Put one of these practical adding machines on your desk or in your pocket for instant use. It adds and subtracts quickly, accurately and handily. Capacity \$999,999.99. Quickly resets to zero. Size of machine 4x3x1 in. Durable made. Sent PREPAID for \$1.00. Money back if not as represented. Our Self Indicating Model No. 5. PRICE \$3.50 DELIVERED, is the best adding machine made for the price. Send your order today. Good agents wanted. J. H. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 94, 5921 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are based upon the great country in the past few years was belated that the laws were being obeyed as far as comprehended, and that men of high standing business community did not deserve to be sent to jail and branded as criminals unless they were guilty of serious overt acts.

All over this country great captains of industry have spent millions in developing various lines

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

CXIV. Thursday, April 11, 1912 No. 2953

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Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.
European Agents: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C. London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.
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LING FACTS BY A MASTER BUILDER, by B. F. Yoakum, head of the Frisco lines, and **HANDS ACROSS THE CARIBBEAN**, by Robert D. Leslie's Washington correspondent, who accompanied Secretary of

answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



TOMB OF ABSALOM. There is no story, even in fiction, more pathetic and interesting than the story of David and his rebellious son Absalom. This photograph shows Absalom's Tomb, known in the Bible as Absalom's Place, erected by himself nearly 3,000 years ago. This illustrates but one of the 448 wonderful 7 in. by 10 in. photographs in the marvelous

Self-Interpreting Bible Library

Consisting of 4 splendid volumes containing the complete Authorized Version of the Bible with Commentaries and Study Helps on the same page with the text, History of the People of Bible Times, Bible Atlas, Life of Christ and the Prophets, Dictionary and Concordance—beautifully illustrated with a wonderful collection of photographs of the Holy Lands arranged in connection with the text. It makes reading the Bible a pleasure and a delight and opens up a world of beauty and interest that has been almost meaningless to the average reader. Edited by Bishop John H. Vincent. Indorsed by Bishop D. B. Tuttle, Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Glay Smith and leading ministers of all Protestant denominations.

THE 448 ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS
Realizing how much easier it would be to appreciate the Bible if everyone could visit the Holy Lands and see for themselves the places and scenes of Bible history, the Society equipped a special Expedition at a cost of \$25,000 to tour Bible Lands and to secure actual photographs of all the places made sacred by the footsteps of Christ and the great events of Bible history. The result is a truly priceless collection of 448 wonderful Biblical and Historical photographs by means of which the Society now brings Bible Lands to us in our own homes.

Handsome Illustrated Portfolio—FREE
To readers of Leslie's Weekly who respond promptly we will mail free a copy of our splendid, 48-page portfolio, "Footsteps of the Man of Galilee," containing beautiful 7 in. by 10 in. photographs of principal scenes in Christ's life, secured by our Photographic Expedition to Palestine, with descriptions by our author, and showing new and interesting plan of Bible reading. Send 2c stamp to help pay cost of mailing.



TEAR OFF, SIGN AND MAIL TO-DAY—FREE

THE BIBLE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY

1129 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Mail me without obligation on my part free copy of "Footsteps of the Man of Galilee," the handsome 48-page portfolio, containing photographs of principal scenes in Christ's life, and full particulars of your Special Introductory Price and easy payment plan on the Self-Interpreting Bible Library offered Leslie's Weekly readers. I enclose 2c stamp to help pay cost of mailing. (4-11)

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Learn Trapshooting



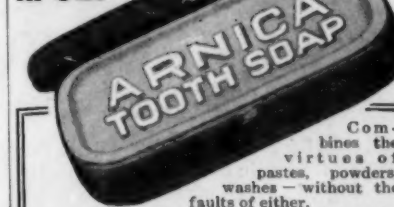
"The Sport Alluring" for Men and Women

Fascinating, Safe, Healthful.
Second Only to Base Ball as a National Sport.

A large picture of above scene (17" x 12"), in 8 colors, for framing, sent on receipt of 14c. in stamps. Ask for Free Booklet No. 280, "The Sport Alluring," profusely illustrated with pictures of Royalty and celebrated Americans Trapshooting, and "Hints to Beginners."

DUPONT POWDER CO., Wilmington, Del.
Pioneer Powder Makers of America
Established 1802

A Cleanser and Mouth Wash In One



Combines the virtues of pastes, powders, washes—without the faults of either. It cleanses and polishes the teeth without possibility of abrasion, while its fragrant, antiseptic foam reaches every part of the mouth, destroying pernicious bacteria, insuring healthy gums and a sweet breath.

Comes in handy metal box—a convenient cake that lasts for months. 25 cents at all drugists—or sent direct.

C. H. STRONG & CO., CHICAGO



Success in Advertising

"We are advertised by our loving friends," so reads the advertisement of an infants' food.

It is true. But, before it could be true, what a burden of work, and worry, and sacrifice the maker endured!

"There has never been a moment," he says, "sleeping or waking, since I started this enterprise, that I have not thought or dreamed of some way to improve it, and make it better known. I have often awakened in the night with an idea, and would lie awake, and develop that idea in my mind."

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He has paid the price of success.
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LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

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Name.....

Address

L. W., 4-11-12.

Picture Offer

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J. H. BASSE

U. S. WAR
President



The '97 lure of gold has changed to the 1912 tourist lure to this land of the Midnight Sun—of towering mountains, glittering glaciers, rushing torrents, primeval forests and Northern Lights—this land of new experiences—new thrills.

Take the marvelously beautiful "Inner Passage" trip to Skagway, seeing Sitka and Juneau—but don't stop there. Go farther. See the real Yukon country.

Literature Free—ful new country, in word and picture—what others say of the trip—its comforts, etc. Send us your name and address now.

HERMAN WEIG, General Agent
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or **TRAFFIC DEPT.**
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APOLLO BROS., Inc. 141 North 8th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Save Your Neck

This is it! Send 15c now and get postpaid this

RALLOC (REGISTERED)
Collar Retainer

Can't press on your neck. Can't roll under the bureau. Can't be lost. Saves temper, time and neck. Permits tie to slide freely. Get one—try it—if it's not what you thought it, return it and get your money back.

DEALERS. Write today on your business letterhead for free sample, prices, etc.—Slide line Salesmen wanted.

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Put one of these practical adding machines on your desk or in your pocket for instant use. It adds and subtracts quickly, accurately and handily. Capacity \$999,999.99. Quickly resets to zero. Size of machine 4x3x1 in. Durable inside. Sent PREPAID for \$1.00. Money back if not as represented. Our Self Indicating Model No. 5. PRICE \$1.50 DELIVERED, is the best adding machine made for the price. Send your order today. Good agents wanted.

J. B. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 94, 5921 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS

If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own, and help you make big money at once.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE REALTY CO.
E. B. WARDEN President
211 Marden Building Washington, D. C.

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NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Learn Trapshooting



"The Sport Alluring" for Men and Women

Fascinating, Safe, Healthful.
Second Only to Base Ball
as a National Sport.

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Combines the virtues of pastes, powders, washes—without the faults of either. It cleanses and polishes the teeth without possibility of abrasion, while its fragrant, antiseptic foam reaches every part of the mouth, destroying pernicious bacteria, insuring healthy gums and a sweet breath. Comes in handy metal box—a convenient cake that lasts for months. 25 cents at all druggists—or sent direct.

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Sturdy Americans on Guard.

Marines from the U. S. battleship fleet build a barricade of sand bags and prepare to defend a street near the American Legation.



Flames Sweeping Away a Large Portion of the City.

Terrified people watching the fires burning on Main Street, where many buildings were looted and destroyed and where a number of lives were lost.



Looters at Work.

Charred sign pole of a pillaged shop near one of the northern gates. Vast amounts of property were stolen by mutineers and others before the buildings were burned.



Brigands Displace Mutineers.

Old-style turbaned troops drafted into service to displace the mutinous modern troops. The newcomers were reputed to be brigands and many of them soon joined in the looting.



An Executioner in Pursuit of Looters.

Official headsman with his long sword hunting for captive looters whom he decapitated in the main street as an object lesson to the lawless hordes.

Pekin Ravaged by Looters and Incendiaries

Thrilling Scenes During the Recent Outbreak of Mutinous Soldiers in China's Capital

PROBABLY the most repellent feature of the civil war in China was the looting and burning of a large portion of the city of Peking, by thousands of regular soldiers who mutinied against the authority of the newly installed President of the Chinese republic, Yuan Shi-Kai. The trouble in Peking broke out after peace had apparently been established and the new government was preparing to bring order and prosperity to the nation. The mutineers started out from their barracks, "shot up" the town, and broke into, pillaged and afterward burned

hundreds of business houses and dwellings. The property which they destroyed thus wantonly was valued at over \$12,000,000, while the aggregate of their thefts made the loss to the owners still greater. How many inoffensive people were shot and either killed or wounded by the mutineers may never be known. Hundreds, it is believed, lost their lives from bullets or in the flames. The representatives of law and order also took the lives of many looters whom they caught in the act of pillaging.

The action of the mutineers caused tremendous ex-

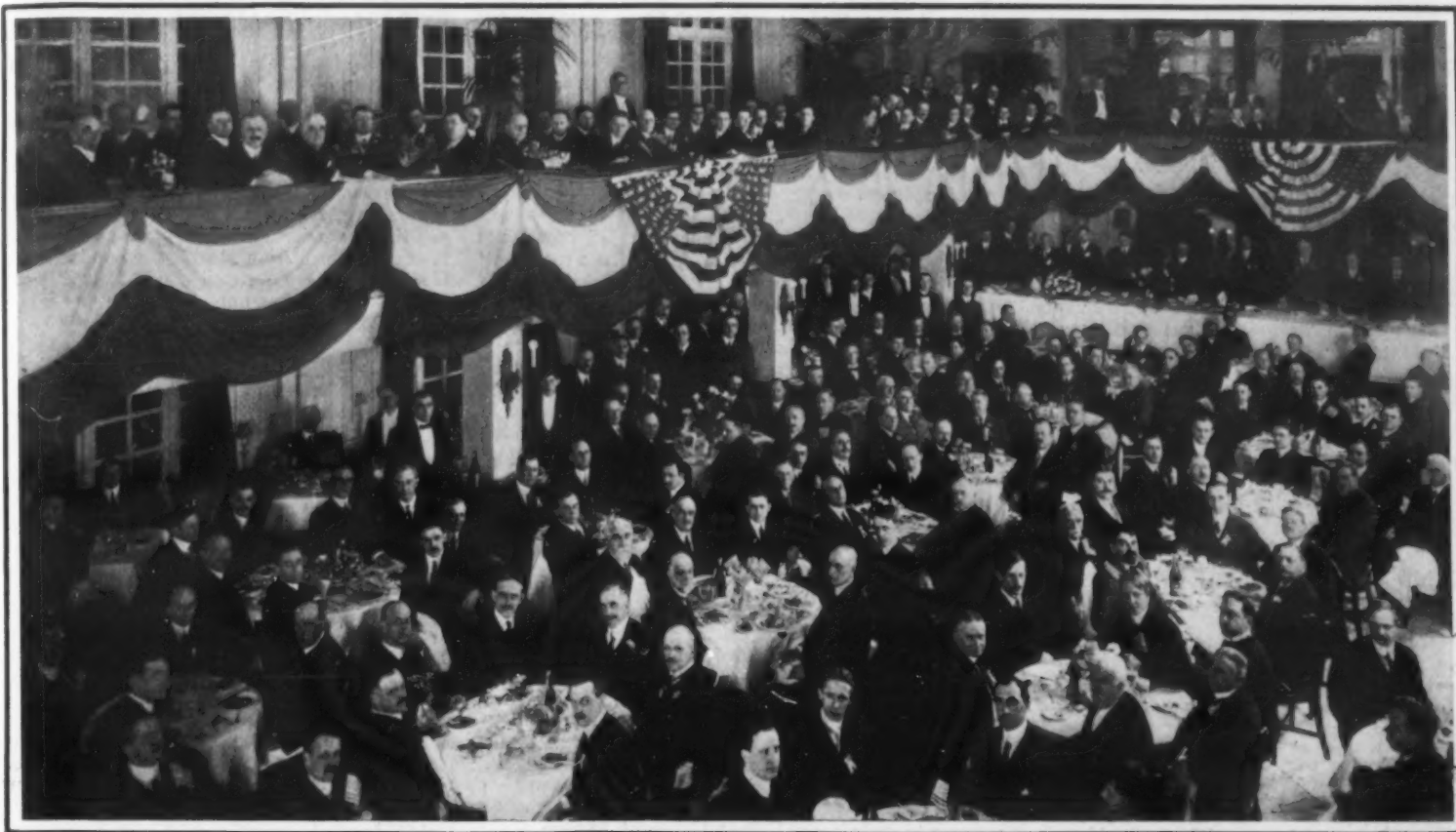
citement throughout Peking. Many foreigners were imperiled and bullets flew around the American legation building, one of them nearly hitting the American minister, William J. Calhoun. After several days of rioting, the mutineers left the city with a train-load of stolen stuff, and the semblance of order was restored. Additional foreign troops were hurried into the city to defend the legations of the different nations, and since that time comparative quiet has prevailed. The scenes of uncontrolled riot, however, proved a serious blow to the prestige of Yuan Shi-Kai.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Vol. CXIV—No. 2953

April 11, 1912

Price 10 Cents, \$5.00 a Year



Publicity Men Honor President Taft.

Notable luncheon given to the President at the Gregorian, Boston, Mass., by the Pilgrim Publicity Association, which is composed of the advertising men of New England and includes the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and many other prominent business men. The banqueters numbered several hundred, President Taft made an interesting address and the occasion was one of much enjoyment and enthusiasm.

EDITORIAL

Protected!

NEARLY a hundred thousand wage-earners are employed in the meat-packing business in the United States. Let them shake hands with each other.

The acquittal of the Chicago packers is a victory for the business men and the workingmen of the United States. Attorney-General Wickersham is reported to have made this comment on the verdict: "I rather think the jury protected the defendants on the ground that they were men of large business affairs." If this be true, we congratulate the jury on their common sense as well as their patriotism.

The first consideration is the welfare of our great country. We cannot have a happy and prosperous people if unrest prevails, if industries are threatened and if railways are handicapped.

But Mr. Wickersham need not make excuses. The prosecution of the packers failed, after ten years of lawsuits, because the government did not prove that the Sherman anti-trust law had been violated. No restraint of trade was shown. The government did not make out its case. As one of the jurors observed, "The people had not suffered and we could not see our way clear to convict the defendants under the evidence presented."

We have no doubt that the verdict was conscientiously given, according to the best judgment of the jury. It was impossible, as one of the jurymen said, "to grasp the complicated mass of figures that the government presented." The verdict was not rendered on technicalities, but on facts.

The government brought all its guns to bear on the accused. It dragged in every bit of testimony, relevant or irrelevant, fair or unfair, just or unjust, that it could prevail upon the court to accept. The prosecution was as brutal as all the forces of the Federal government could make it. The purpose was to put the packers in jail, and it failed.

It is only fair to say that some facts were presented by the government that raised a doubt as to the absolute good faith of all the packers' transactions. No business, great or small, is without its faults. No man, however high his purpose, is absolutely beyond reproach. No doubt the jury felt that the lesson impressed upon the great corporations of this country in the past few years was being learned, and that the laws were being obeyed as far as they were comprehended, and that men of high standing in a business community did not deserve to be sent to jail and branded as criminals unless they were guilty of serious overt acts.

All over this country great captains of industry who have spent millions in developing various lines

of business, in competition with all the world, have been watching the case of the Chicago packers. A halt in the prosperity of the country was called when the trust-busters began their attack on corporations that had won the admiration of the world by their enterprise, their skill and daring.

If the jury in Chicago, on the slender evidence presented, had sent the packers to jail, the check to prosperity would have been immediate and certain. Their verdict is the most wholesome and encouraging evidence that the day of the muck-raker, the demagogue, the trust-buster and railroad-smasher is passing away. It shows that justice is safe in the hands of an American jury. It reveals that the clamor of the yellow press against men of wealth is no longer being listened to as it was and that convictions on suspicion are not to be expected, even under the operations of the perverted Sherman anti-trust law.

It Looks Like Taft.

SOME of President Taft's friends are circulating a table of figures to show that he is reasonably sure to receive 772 votes in the national convention, leaving only 300 to the various other aspirants. In this presentment he gets the delegates from the entire South, most of those from New England and the old Middle States, and many of those from the States between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi north of the Ohio, as well as some from the farther West. To the various opponents of Taft, if there should be any at the time the convention opens, are given a few States, like Wisconsin, Iowa, the two Dakotas, Oregon and California, with some votes from a few of the other States, chiefly in the West.

In its general make-up this looks like a safe division. Among the delegates thus far chosen to Chicago, Taft is so far ahead that the rest of the field is nowhere. If the division thus far shown should be continued to the end of the choosing of delegates, Taft would have approximately four-fifths of the convention. Many of the States in which the progressives are strong are yet to name their delegates, but it seems safe to predict that, even when they are heard from, the situation will not be materially altered. The present indications point to an easy victory for him, so far as regards the nomination.

There are good reasons for this drift to the President among the members of his party. As *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* has already said, Mr. Taft has made mistakes, but he has endeavored to carry out the pledges of the platform on which he stood, and the fact that he has not carried out all of them is the fault rather of the Democrats and of the insurgents than it is of the President himself. Moreover, he has gained an experience which would be of value to his party and his country if he should be re-elected. The question as to re-election, of course, is in some doubt. No-

body knows what the temper of the people will be next November. The loss of two congressional districts in Kansas by the Republicans recently is not a good omen for them, but the situation for them is probably improving.

Wonders.

THIS is an age of wonders. Other ages have had marvels, few and far between, but they now tread "one on another's heels, so fast they follow." And the greater wonders of this age are practical, emphasizing the tremendous progress man is making.

Most of the ancient wonders apparently appealed to the imagination, or, at least, present knowledge of them so appeals. And yet this age is not without imagination, which bases all great achievement.

What the Colossus of Rhodes may really have meant, we cannot know; but there is no doubt as to what Bartholdi's Liberty signifies or as to what it will signify to ages yet unborn. And the great structures of the ancients—if the Pyramids, those piles of mystery, be excepted—are as the work of pygmies compared with the skyscrapers of to-day, which have a meaning that even a poet can read into them.

Man has advanced in practical things by leaps and bounds within the memory of the grandfathers. A century has seen more and greater marvels than many centuries before could show. The Chinese may have invented printing, ages in advance of Gutenberg, but it was he who made it for the Western races which have sent the world forward. Yet between his time—1454—and 1768, when the steam engine came into being, there was no vitally great achievement along inventive lines. And it was nearly half a century later that the steamboat was evolved, and still another generation before the Atlantic was crossed by steamers. Who in this day can imagine the slowness of the human mind to grasp relative things in the early days of these great inventions? Humanity was stagnant, set in the habits of quietude of the ages, before these wonders were released.

Still slowly, it would seem, came the telegraph, the cable, the multiplication of newspapers by steam printing, the sulphur match—which was almost the first advance in making fire from the caveman's method—the power loom, the sewing machine and other wonders. And it is also almost within the memory of the old when those who tilled the soil broke it with a plow as crude as that used ages ago, sowed the seed as it was sowed in antiquity, cut the grain with ancient reaping hooks or scythes, and beat it out with flails. The world knows what marvels of mechanism now perform these duties.

Men living to-day have seen ships grow to mammoth dimensions and their speed increased so as to compass the sea in a few hours; they have seen the

machinery of war so frightfully developed that by common consent war should be abolished; they have seen the horse superseded by motors that rival railroad trains; they see men and women fly with the apparent ease of birds; they see science busy with the making of rare gems, rivaling Nature in her closest secrets. Artificial sunlight is produced, plant life is recreated in forms of greater utility, ice is made without the intervention of winter, man literally goes down into the sea in ships, messages are sent across continents without wires, man is pictured in motion, with related things, and the story is reproduced to the eye, and yet invention is busy with even greater wonders, perhaps, to unfold.

Votes for President.

THE INTEREST of LESLIE's readers in its presidential preference primary seems to be unabated. The votes have been coming in daily and steadily. Thus far, more than 4,000 ballots have been cast and the results are about the same relatively as stated in our previous announcements. Roosevelt leads, with Taft slightly behind, and a number of dark horses appear in the race. This voting contest will close on May 1st and no votes received later than that date will be counted in the final summing up. It behooves all who desire to take part in LESLIE's primary to forward their votes at once. Attention is called to the coupon ballot printed on page 436 in this issue.

The Plain Truth.

RECALL! The Senate and the Vice-President of the United States must go! This is the dictum of Congressman Lindbergh, a Minnesota insurgent. He wants the country governed in a new way. He would have fifteen members of the House of Representatives elected from the country at large and give them absolute control and a veto power over legislation. Whenever the people objected to the work of this committee, they could recall the fifteen members and try an experiment with somebody else. Of course thoughtful people will laugh at Mr. Lindbergh's suggestion, just as they laughed a few years ago at some of the radical propositions of self-seeking demagogues that are now finding a place in the

statutes of several States. Some day the people will learn that experimental legislation is a very costly thing. Then they will appreciate the fact that the founders of this government were statesmen of the highest type, who builded with a forethought and a wisdom that won the admiration of the world.

SPENDTHRIFT! Are the people fooled? Do they believe all that the demagogues say? If so, let them observe that it took just three hours to put through the House of Representatives at Washington a river and harbor bill appropriating the enormous amount of \$26,000,000. This is the notorious "pork barrel" bill. Every member gets an appropriation for his district, if he fights for it; so there is no one to object to this enormous outlay at a time when all the demagogues are prating about economy in the public service.

DIVORCE! Go through the crowded tenements and see the children acting as "little mothers" to the babies of the family. Fortunate are these in one respect. Early in life they are impressed with the thought of motherhood and all the sacred duties that it involves. These "little mothers," as they grow into real mothers later in life, do not keep the divorce courts busy. The sources of scandal are not found in the tenements, but among those who have been brought up in childless families and who have no conception of the meaning of motherhood. Unfortunate is the girl who lives in the childless home, a worshiper at fashion's shrine, with no sense of the obligation of the wife or of the real meaning of the marriage vows.

CASH! Amundsen's discovery of the South Pole does away with the discovery business just after it had been reduced to a system. The early explorers who went out on expeditions in search of poles were glad when they returned—those of them who did return—to hasten to tell the world what they had found. Those of later days have had a more remunerative system. Mum has been the word and rule with them so far as the general public was concerned. Before they started out, they signed contracts to give certain newspapers their stories exclusively and to reserve to certain publishers the right to give their book narratives to the world. Moreover, these mod-

ern explorers obtain large fees by appearing on lecture platforms. Their discriminating reticence means profit to themselves. No one can blame them. The laborer in any field is worthy of his hire. The explorers endure privations and take risks. Besides, as has been already said, the business of discovering poles has terminated. No more money is to be made in that line. It would seem as if future discoverers, if they would have fame and fortune, must strive for them by expeditions to other worlds than ours.

RUSSIA! It was incorrectly stated recently that LESLIE's had been excluded from Russia because of its defense of the Russian Jew. There was no reason why an American publication should be excluded for such a cause and we are glad to know that the statement is incorrect. The matter was referred to the Hon. Curtis Guild, our ambassador to St. Petersburg, and he writes us, "I am happy to inform you that I am assured not only that LESLIE's WEEKLY is not excluded from Russia for any reason, but that it never has been even suggested that it should be excluded." This is an age of a free press and a free expression of public opinion, especially on all questions affecting the material welfare of the human race.

FORGETFULNESS! The absent-minded professor has long been the butt of jokes, but the 34,000 people who left articles in the subway and elevated trains of New York last year were not all college professors. Umbrellas head the list. In this there is nothing remarkable, as all of us have parted with an umbrella in some such way at one time or another. It does seem strange, however, that people should forget monkeys, birds, snakes and chickens which they were carrying, or that they should leave behind, in a moment of forgetfulness, legs, arms, teeth and hair (all artificial, of course), love letters, burglars' kits, whiskey, dynamite and radium. The man who lost the radium reported it in less than half an hour, but at the time of the annual report of the Lost and Found Department all burglar kits remained unclaimed. When one thinks of the many millions using the subway and elevated roads in the course of a year, 34,000 forgetful people constitute a very small per cent. New Yorkers, as a rule, know how to hold on to what they have.

Editorials for Women

COLLEGE GIRLS THEIR OWN POLICE.

Agricultural College. Self-government among college students deservedly grows in popularity. After the manner of Stanford University, self-government has been established at Oregon Agricultural College. Dr. A. Z. Crayne, dean of women, has appointed a chairman and two directors on each corridor of the girls' dormitory, the directors to be responsible to the chairmen and the latter to the dean for the proper conduct of the corridors. The rules of the dormitory are very strict, providing for a system of registration whenever a girl leaves the campus and cancellation on return, so that if necessary the dean may know where every student is at any particular time. All this work is to be looked after by the girls, quite as carefully, we are sure, as could be done by the dean herself, and the time and worry thus saved will permit her to devote herself to the more important functions of her office. The student self-governing council of the same institution has suspended two male students for the rest of the year for hazing, while three others, implicated in a less degree, have been reinstated on public apology and promise to support the rules which the students have made for their own guidance. With a development of a sense of honor among students, systems of self-government ought to do away with the hazing and rowdiness which have so often disgraced our institutions of learning. Under faculty espionage, rowdiness has been rampant. It will be a welcome relief if student self-government gives better results, and we believe it will.

TAKING CARE OF THE BABY.

A series of babies are being adopted by some one hundred girls of Wadleigh High School, New York, in their course in ideal housekeeping. If business colleges and manual training schools find it necessary to work with the actual materials the students will have to use when they take up their lifework, why shouldn't a baby be necessary if one is to have a practical knowledge of domestic science? The infants will be furnished the high-school girls by the State Charities Aid Association, and each will be cared for by the students until a home and mother are found for it, when another will take its place in the curriculum. Unfortunately all the girls will not have the benefit of this practical training, but only those known as the "X girls," who, because they do not take higher mathematics or foreign languages, have more time to devote to courses in sewing, cooking, household management, etc. The course, which in some of its features is still a novelty, is worthy of notice, as showing the new spirit in education. That training is best which fits the student for the work of life. This will mean less of theory and more of practice in the public schools, less of subjects which the students will straightway forget after leaving school and more of

those subjects which they will use as long as they live. All classical training will not be abolished, but the folly will be apparent of trying to put all into the same mold. Ralph McKee, a member of the New York board of education, in sending in his resignation recently, said, "I am strongly of the opinion that the educational system of this city needs reconstruction, especially in classes above the fifth grade. Girls and boys should be fitted for work they will be expected to do after they leave school. Under the present system the training fits them to take college entrance examinations, while less than five per cent. of our public-school pupils go to college." It may be wise to try to increase the five per cent. class; nevertheless, it is not democracy to impose courses designed primarily for a minority upon a big majority.

DESTROYING THE CHILD'S SELF-RESPECT.

A lot of gush and sentimentality might be eliminated from charity work to the future advantage of those who are being helped. Dr. Douglass C. McMurtrie writes none too strongly, in the *New York Medical Journal*, against the patronizing of crippled children, their exhibition to arouse sympathy and win support, and the disastrous results in general of pauperizing children who are the objects of charity. "The general aim in dealing with the crippled child," says Dr. McMurtrie, "should be to make his position and attitude as normal as possible. When he goes from under the care of an organization, his aim is to become independent. And to retain the best type of self-respect, he must make his own way on his own merits." This does not signify the drying up of the element of humanity in charitable work. The crippled child, the orphan, the deficient all need sympathy not less than others, but rather more. But they must be taught self-respect and a spirit of independence. Valuable as it may be for them to be "properly grateful" for what is being done for them, the cultivation of self-respect is of more importance if in the future they are not to be a dead weight upon the public. The individual, child or adult, who comes to look upon charity as his right, thus losing all respect for himself, has become a permanent load upon society. Dr. McMurtrie is right in charging that women, by their foolish gush and patronizing manner, often produce among the children of the charitable institutions with which they are connected just such an attitude toward life.

BIG ALIMONY INSPIRES DIVORCE.

When Judge Wait, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, was asked for some contributory reasons for divorce, he replied, "I might mention the elaborate stories published in the newspapers regarding enormous sums of money paid for alimony. Liberal alimony is an incentive to divorce. If the courts were less liberal

in the awarding of alimony, it might be that some of these persons, born in poverty and raised to wealth by reason of marriage, might not be so anxious to sever the tie that bound them to the one from whom they received an income." While this by no means accounts for all divorces, yet in those cases where poor girls have married rich men more for money than for love, we are inclined to think Judge Wait's conclusion is correct. To such persons the quick road to wealth and eventually a life free from all home ties is marriage, divorce, alimony. Undoubtedly the ease with which divorce may be secured is another factor which induces slight respect for the contract of marriage. Many couples rush into wedlock without giving to it a single serious moment, for they know if they tire of the union they may easily secure a divorce. They may have to be put to the inconvenience of going to Reno or to some other place like it whose reputation "smells to heaven," but that is a small price for the freedom sought. What we shall have to come to in this country is uniform marriage and divorce laws, so that it will not be possible to step over the line from one State into another and destroy in the second commonwealth the validity of a contract made in the first. The divorce evil threatens the stability of some of our most cherished institutions, and if uniform national legislation will help solve the problem, no pet theories of States' rights should be suffered to stand in the way.

ANNOYING THE NEWLY MARRIED.

Anything that tends to make more serious the idea of matrimony helps to render marriage more stable. At Chester, Pa., Mayor Johnson, on his way home from a meeting of councils, passed a boisterous crowd of hazers marching through the streets, with a newly married couple at their head. Summoning a detachment of policemen, he broke up the parade and sent the bride and groom home in a cab. "Marriage is no farce," says this old-fashioned mayor, "and must not be treated as such." With such a mayor in office, there will be no public parades or demonstrations in Chester to annoy newly married couples. A certain amount of gayety may well go with marriage. Immediately after the ceremony, indeed, something of this sort helps to relieve the tension of the situation. But we quite agree with the mayor of Chester that marriage should not be treated too lightly. Even the time-honored custom of rice throwing may go too far and be both a nuisance and a source of danger. As a nuisance, some railroads have prohibited its use at their stations. That it may be dangerous, too, is shown by the following incident: When Mr. and Mrs. Asa Cummings, of Binghamton, N. Y., were married their friends showered them with rice. One kernel lodged in the bride's ear and, though she went through three operations, the surgeons could not dislodge it. Now, after ten years, Mrs. Cummings has died from brain fever caused by that grain of rice.

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Stirring News of the Time in Pictures



A Canadian Mining Town Threatened with Destruction.

Frank, Alberta, where 1,000 people have been living in the shadow of death owing to the prospective fall of Turtle Mountain, at whose foot the town is located.

Frank is situated in Southern Alberta, Dominion of Canada and Turtle Mountain which threatens to annihilate it is a towering peak of the Canadian Rockies. Three government commissioners who made an exhaustive investigation urged the immediate evacuation of the town. Nine years ago the old town of Frank was wiped out by a slide, which buried in the valley below many houses and 100 persons. The mountain above the new town, a quarter of a mile west of the old Frank, is tottering, owing to a vast excavation thousands of feet below the surface made in coal mining operations, and may at any moment fall into the valley further than the previous slide, which extended for 21-2 miles from the base of the mountain. The main shaft and tangle of the Canadian Coal Consolidated Company, the house of Mayor McGowan, the stores and 250 houses occupied by 1,000 persons are in the danger zone, while should the crash come when the 1,200 miners are underground and their egress through the shaft be blocked, it would be the worst mine catastrophe in history. The owners of the mine have suspended operations until the government decides upon a new location for a shaft. The loss to the company will be in the millions, as more than half of the mine holdings have been declared unsafe, and the company has only recently expended \$2,000,000 in improvements. Alarm over the situation has caused many to leave the town. The miners are mostly French, German, Scotch and Italian. They own their houses, and this is their sole savings of years of hard toil. The hope is expressed that the government will cover the transfer of the houses to another site. Frank is on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Soo-Spokane route, near the entrance to Crow's Nest Pass in the Rocky Mountains, and if the peak falls it would bury a train should one be passing. The railroad officials lately began to change the route and to remove the belongings of the people.



Terrific Locomotive Explosion in Texas.

Wreck of a roundhouse at San Antonio which, with other buildings, was damaged by the explosion. Thirty-two men were killed and fifty injured. The property loss was \$200,000. The engine was a large passenger one.



Ninety Miners Perish in Oklahoma.

Anxious crowd at the entrance to the Sans Bois Coal Company's mine at McCurtain waiting for the recovery of bodies of workers killed by an explosion far underground. Twenty-five miners escaped or were rescued after the explosion.



Tragic Result of a Mine Cave.

Two houses at Dunmore, a suburb of Scranton, Pa., demolished by an explosion of natural gas which escaped from the sinking earth. Nine persons were killed. The gas was ignited by a fire in a range. One body was hurled into a tree one hundred feet distant.



The Latest Civil War in Mexico.

The insurgent General Campa directing the maneuvers of his troops over a field telephone just before the battle at Corralitos, Mex., where he flanked and routed the Federals under General Salas with a loss of 400 men. Salas afterward committed suicide.



Rebellion Triumphant.

A body of insurgents entering the town of San Rosalia, Mex., from which the Federals had retired. This is but one of numerous towns which the forces of General Orozco, commander-in-chief of the insurgents, have occupied.



In the Stern Days of War.

Mexican troops traveling on a train through the enemy's country and watching for an attack. Many trains have been held up in Mexico during the present trouble, by armed men, and the passengers robbed. Bridges have been burned and rails torn up.

Central America's Most Famous President

Guatemala's Chief Executive, Who Controls Two Millions of People, Welcomes Americans

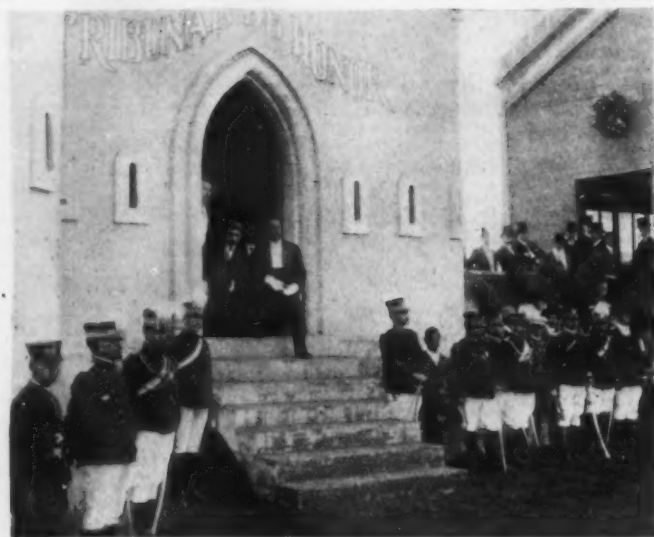
By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mr. Heinl is accompanying Secretary Knox on the latter's epoch making trip to the countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea. He will contribute to Leslie's several other articles on Latin-American topics.



Panoramic View of Guatemala's Capital.

Guatemala City, a handsome town and the trade center of a republic which is making rapid progress.



The Executive and His Protectors.

President Cabrera (seated in doorway at right) on whose life several attempts have been made, and his devoted bodyguard. The latter is a most efficient company of men.



Manuel Estrada Cabrera.

The strong and capable President of the flourishing republic of Guatemala.



A Fine Tribute to the United States.

School children singing "The Star Spangled Banner" in English for Secretary Knox in front of the Temple of Minerva at Guatemala City.

GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA, March 16th, 1912.

IT DID not seem possible that the dignified, mild-mannered, middle-aged man who sat beside me could be the person whom we had heard more about than any other in all Central America. He answered questions as fast as they could be interpreted to him, and at times appeared to be eager to reply. His face was mobile, and a sense of humor was apparent, with now and again an air of gentleness. It made one feel almost ridiculous to be sitting in a sun-lighted room, at noon, attired in the conventional evening dress prescribed for the call. During the short wait, after presenting our cards, before being received by President Manuel Estrada Cabrera, President of the republic of Guatemala, all the stories about him came to our minds with a rush.

What had we not heard about him? First of all, the numerous attacks which had been made upon his life. Every informant had a different number, but few were able to relate anything first hand. There was the gruesome story of the day the cadets fired upon him in the very palace where we were sitting. According to the best accounts, President Cabrera was waiting for Major William Heimke, the new American minister, to give the latter an opportunity to present credentials. The cadets were about to salute, when an order rang from the rear, and to a man the young soldiers fired a volley in the direction of the President. He was shot through the hand, but escaped. A minute later the palace guard mowed down the cadets. Major Heimke got there in time to see the smoke clearing away from the guns. The cadet captain was promised immunity if he would reveal those behind the plot. He went to his grave without revealing the identity of the guilty ones. Another time, while President Cabrera was driving, a mine was exploded from under the street. His coachman and the horses were killed. The President was unharmed and immediately expressed the wish to pension the widow of his driver. When she presented pension papers for examination, certain documents were accidentally revealed which showed that her husband had been an accomplice in the attempted murder.

"You will never see President Cabrera driving about his city," was the admonition in answer to our inquiries. "Even when the most distinguished guest comes to the municipality, he is either 'ill' or confined to his palace with 'work.'" But that was not true in the case of Secretary Knox. President Cabrera appeared everywhere with our Secretary of

State, so well remembered in these countries as the man who expelled Zelaya from Nicaragua and sounded the death knell of despotism in Central America. "Ah, but he was taking advantage of the presence of the respected representative of our great and power-



A Curious Aerial Trip.

Secretary Knox going ashore from the cruiser "Maryland" in a landing "basket." The Secretary had this experience at Acajutla, San Salvador, and at San Jose, Guatemala.

ful neighbor!" was the retort. "The 'Old Man' (curiously, nobody mentions the President by his title or name in Guatemala City) for once was not afraid of his life. He was out of his palace more during Secretary Knox's visit than he has been for years. He never travels by the advertised route and always appears where he is not expected. Did you notice, when he escorted Secretary Knox from the grandstand at the race track to the plaza of the Minerva Temple, instead of going below by the general stairway, he chose to take his distinguished guest through

the kitchen and by garbage cans, and was guarded by swarms of secret-service men, armed cabinet ministers and soldiers?"

I was told that, in honor of Secretary Knox's visit, President Cabrera dined for the first time in his life at a foreign legation. He was a dinner guest of the American minister, which resulted in a new rumor being circulated. One of those present said that, when the hour came for the return home of the chief executive of the republic, his state coach drove up to the door, surrounded by secret police. A man left the legation door, entered the carriage and was driven away. Presumably it was the President being driven to his palace, but a few minutes later the relator vows that Mr. Cabrera, who had never left the house of his host, now came across the sidewalk and entered a tumble-down street hack, and was immediately driven to his abode by a different route than had been taken by the state equipage.

Those were some of the stories. Here was President Cabrera talking to us in his receiving-room in much the same informal fashion as does President Taft in the executive offices at the White House.

"We have been more than honored by the visit of Secretary Knox," was the translation of his conversation. "He is a distinguished diplomat and his coming to us will strengthen the relations between our countries, which have always been cordial."

President Cabrera said that he was a friend of the Americans, and, as the head of his nation, was interested in encouraging our capital and settlers to interest themselves in his country. In direct defiance of the reports that the Guatemalan government was despotic, he declared the rule truly republican. He admitted that many of the Indians were uneducated, but these were instructed politically. He said that every man of legal age had the privilege of voting. President Cabrera favored ultimate union in Central America, but explained that physical commercial union must precede it.

The Cartago Peace Court, which was aided by Mr. Carnegie, President Cabrera pronounced good, though not required for Guatemala, which is always peaceful. Then the President went into an explanation of the attention he was giving to all branches of public instruction and the increase of public schools. He gave Secretary Knox a vivid idea of the number of children enrolled in this work. From the time the Secretary of State arrived on the wharf at San Jose,

(Continued on page 429.)

The

III-- Old

EDITOR'S
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Geo. Lebedev
A Slav laborer at
\$2.10 a day, as he
appears at work



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The Truth About Labor in the Steel Mills

III—Old and New Processes—Many Well-to-do Laborers—The Only Dissatisfaction Noted is That of Men Who Do Not Like the Six-day Week.

By J. A. WALDRON

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In his third article on labor in the steel mills, Mr. Waldron describes some of the work in the plants, noting how modern processes require a little of men compared with the older methods; and he continues to give examples of laborers and others who are in circumstances quite the reverse of those alleged by muck-rakers and others who have spoken and written on the subject.



Geo. Lebbeda.
A Slav laborer at \$2.10 a day, as he appears at work.



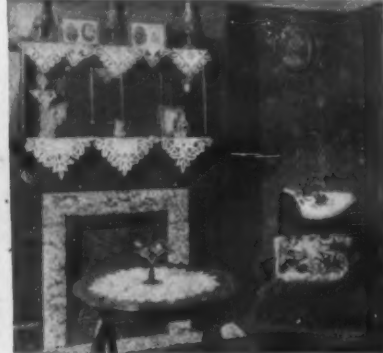
A Sunday Exhibit.
George Lebbeda and his oldest son, American born, on their way to church.



An Attractive Group.
Family of George Lebbeda, photographed last Autumn in the vine-covered rear of their cottage.



A Happy Woman.
Mrs. George Lebbeda and her youngest child, photographed in the dining room of her home on Martha Street, Munhall.



A Woman's Pride.
Parlor of the Lebbeda home, Munhall, showing the neatness and taste of the Slav housewife.



Four in a Row.
Cottages looking on the Homestead works, all occupied and two owned by Slav laborers. Lebbeda's is the first on right.



A Cosy Home.
House owned by William Skelton, Homestead ladle-liner, who says all in his vocation might own homes if saving.



A Clairton Cottage.
Owned by Matt Wanza, a Slav laborer in the Clairton Steel Works of the Carnegie Company.



Laborers' Homes.
Leased from the Carnegie Company at Clairton by employees of the Clairton mills at from \$4 to \$8 a month.



A Row of Cottages.
Occupied by laborers in the Clairton mills, leased from the Carnegie Company for from \$4 to \$8 a month.



A Siggity Place.
House owned and occupied by a mill roller who is also an owner of steel stock.



Homes of Mechanics.
Occupied by employees of the Homestead mills, Munhall, and leased from the Carnegie Company, \$16-\$18 a month.



A Picturesque Street.
Homes of foremen and department superintendents, leased from the Carnegie Company for \$20 a month.

ALL OF the processes in the steel mills are fascinating to the observer. The wonders worked with molten and half-molten steel never fail to impress.

What strikes the ordinary spectator as the most trying labor in all the works—because it is so spectacular—is that related to the greater rolling mills, where massive slabs, hot from the furnaces, are converted into boiler and other plate. Rollers of tremendous power that imitate thunder in their throes as they reverse again and again to reduce the slab in the process add a thrill to the visual appeal which the flashing metal makes. Thinned at each passage back and forth, these slabs finally run as plates from the great rollers to conveying rollers actuated by electricity, down tables to the great shears, which cut them, still red, to desired lengths, no hand labor being required in the operations.

The boss roller comes but once into close quarters with the seething mass, when he finally tests the plate with his callipers, or possibly once earlier as he adjusts the great rollers to their work. Men stationed along the way simply watch for emergencies. In the old days rolling mills presented very different pictures, for there was no supplemental machinery then, and, in place of the few men now engaged, there used to be half-naked throngs, who tugged together with great tongs in handling the blooms or slabs as they left the furnaces or struggled with the plates after the major process, in close contact with the red-hot steel.

With all the modern labor-saving and conserving devices now employed, however, there is seen here and there a process which really is obsolete, but which is retained for a purpose. Thus at Homestead is an old hook-and-tongs mill, in which billets are rolled into rods, bars and the like. I watched the gangs in this mill for a time. Billets, white hot, were taken from furnaces, affixed to grips that run on trolleys, and guided with tongs by men to rollers, which one after another reduced them to the sizes required. Men at the rollers sequently seized the rods and manipulated them, the red-hot product crawling over the floor like snakes from one set of rollers

to another. But when a tongs man or a roller had worked his period—say, half an hour—his substitute, or "buddy," as he is called, spelled him, each gang working thus with no word from the boss who supervised the process. This mill at Homestead, like one of the same type I saw at Duquesne, works on small orders, while the modern mills which make the same product are run only on long and consecutive orders. In the modern bar mill at Duquesne nineteen men perform what an older type of mill at Harrisburg requires forty-two men to accomplish. In the merchant mill at Duquesne was also seen an old hook-and-tongs mill, which produces on special orders 48 tons of rods of a given size a day, while adjoining it is the latest word in this process, a mill which produces 14,000 tons a month with a like number of men, with the difference that on the old type of mill the men are required to manipulate the material as described of the Homestead mill, while on the new mill the men simply watch an automatic achievement of greater results, being on duty merely for emergency.

As I was leaving the Duquesne mill, I was introduced to John Downs, a heater, who sat resting, yet was on duty. His work used to be pictured as exhausting. Downs wore a sweater, although the day outside was warm, and he weighs some 300 pounds. "Any man who perspires in this mill," he remarked, with a grin, "is immediately fired." Downs is a native of the neighborhood, with many generations running back on the soil; is a member of the Duquesne borough council, and he draws about as much, as a heater, the while sitting and watching the operation of modern machinery, as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature can collect, including mileage.

While on these tours of observation I always had eyes out for the miserable and downtrodden laborer much talked about, but never found him. Most of my more intimate inquiry was made at Homestead, for reasons already explained. But conditions everywhere in the Carnegie Company's plants are essentially the same. The investigation was chiefly as to the condition of labor, some of the results of which I have already given. But at Homestead the number of men in good circumstances seemed never to end.

George Lebbeda, a Slav, aged 43, who has served at Homestead 23 years, is an interesting figure, as he shows what steadiness and frugality will do, even for a laborer. He is but one of many of the types seen. Lebbeda is a puncher in a fitting shop, where he has worked for the entire term. He now earns \$2.10 a day. He has seven children, his two boys, one aged 19 and the other 17, now being in the mills at work. They have had a good schooling in English and are enthusiastic Americans. "When I was nine years old, in the old country," said Lebbeda, "I worked on a farm for my food. A poor man in Europe can earn but his clothing and his food. I was married in this country. Before I married, I drank a great deal, as many of my countrymen do. I attribute my prosperity to my wife. Three of my seven children are now in school, the two little ones being too young. One of my sons bought some of the company's stock, sold it afterward and made money."

Lebbeda and his family live in a five-room cottage, with bath, which he owns. It is on Martha Street, Munhall, and is in a row of four, three of which are occupied and two owned by Slavish laborers in the mills. Lebbeda's cottage is pictured on this page, with the row, and two interior pictures of it, taken also for me, are shown—one of the dining-room and the other of the parlor. In the dining-room picture Mrs. Lebbeda is seen with her youngest child. The house is comfortably furnished and there are many tokens in it of a desire for slightly things that one would not expect of representatives of a people whose manner of life has been described so unfavorably. There are pictures and bric-a-brac in the parlor, and a sideboard, with glass, etc., in the dining-room. An inspection upstairs showed two large rooms, comfortably furnished and well kept, with a bathroom in which a gas stove was burning when the visit was made. The bathtub was of white enamel and the surroundings indicated its reasonable use. Any doubt of this would be dispelled by a picture of this family, taken last fall, in front of the vines at the back of the cottage, and presented to me by the housewife. It is probably as fine a looking family as

(Continued on page 422.)

Monticello, Jefferson's Famous Home

By FRANCIS N. BARKSDALE



EDITOR'S NOTE:—This interesting article on the former home of Thomas Jefferson derives a timely interest from the fact that on April 13th the anniversary of Jefferson's birth will be celebrated with much ceremony at various points in this country. Doubtless on that occasion reference will be made by many speakers to the movement now on foot to erect in New York City a popular memorial to the author of the Declaration of Independence. For the rearing of such a monument the late Joseph Pulitzer left \$25,000 in his will, and expressed a wish that his fellow citizens would contribute at least \$25,000 more to the project. The Thomas Jefferson Memo-

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND HIS HOME.

MONTICELLO divides interest with Mount Vernon as the most historical homestead in Virginia. It is inseparably connected with the life of Thomas Jefferson, and his writings on philosophy, statesmanship, history, political economy and the common affairs of life, accomplished in its classic shades, have made him known as the "Sage of Monticello." The architecture of the building is unique. It is, first of all, Jeffersonian; but as the name of the estate is Italian, the builder preserved the harmonies in basing the form on Italian ideals.

The summit of the "little mountain" was leveled to form a park of some ten acres, in the center of which the lines of the mansion were laid. It has four fronts, and it is difficult to determine which presents the widest and most attractive view. In any direction there is outspread a superb view of a landscape that cannot be matched in its splendid setting of mountain and valley, highland and meadow, forest and stream. The prospect is an earthscape limited only by the power of vision.

The house was begun in Mr. Jefferson's youth and built in sections. Thirty years elapsed before its final completion, owing to the fact that the builder was his own architect and contractor, and the demands of his country required more of his time than he could devote to his private affairs. When it was finally completed, the influence of French art had left its impress on the builder's mind, and the interior decorations and furnishing reflected the taste of the Louis periods.

The central portion of the main building is a great, octagonal hall, open to the dome. From its tiled floor narrow, winding stairways lead to the chambers above. These stairways are so narrow and auger-like that, it is said, when Mr. Jefferson died it was found that the coffin body could not be brought down, but had to be lowered from a window.

The quarters for the servants are built into the side of the mountain, invisible from the mansion and connected with it by subterranean passages. There was a vault in one of the passages for storage purposes. It is related that, during the War of 1812, Colonel Tarleton's troop of British cavalry made a

raid into this section, which included a visit to Monticello.

When the troop was seen approaching the house, there was a scurrying among the servants to hide the valuables. As the first trooper appeared at the door, the butler was just entering the vault with the family



FRANCIS N. BARKSDALE.

plate. Another servant snapped the door and the butler was an unwilling prisoner until the raiders left the premises and could be seen riding away in the distance.

The birthplace of Mr. Jefferson, called "Shadwell," a few miles away, an estate of some four hundred acres, was originally purchased by his father for a "bowl of Arrack punch." The mansion was burned just before Mr. Jefferson's marriage, and he carried his bride to the unfinished house at Monticello, where they arrived at nightfall, unannounced and unexpected. The larder was low, but a modest repast was found, and the future President and his bride had

rial Fund has been organized with the idea of giving everybody, old and young, in the United States a chance of becoming one of the builders of the monument. Contributions of dollars, dimes and even pennies are requested by the fund. The New York Southern Society recently made a gift of \$500. Those who are in charge of the fund are Mayor Gaynor, of New York; Ralph Pulitzer, Governors Dix, New York; Plaisted, Maine; Baldwin, Connecticut; Foss, Massachusetts; Harmon, Ohio, and Mann, Virginia. All remittances should be sent to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Fund, care of Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, New York.

a merry evening at setting up housekeeping, enlivened by music from the violin, of which he was a master.

The latchstring of Monticello hung always outside, and its hospitality was proverbial. The neighbors were ever free to call socially and for advice and encouragement. Farmer Jefferson was a scientific and progressive husbandman, and he did more than any other man of his time to uplift the agricultural interests of his State.

Aside from his local visitors, notable men from home and abroad were often guests under the hospitable roof-tree. Most notable of all the guests of Monticello was Lafayette, on his visit to America in 1824. He spent some time with his friend and was entertained in the lavish manner of the period. In the latter years of the last century the older residents of the section proudly told their children and grandchildren of the splendid reception given to the great Frenchman. The writer of this sketch has heard from the lips of a famous "old fiddler" a description of the grand ball given at Monticello in honor of Lafayette, at which he furnished the music.

In the foreground of the extensive view commanded by Monticello is the town of Charlottesville, and a mile to the northwest are the buildings of the University of Virginia. The university is three miles from Monticello as the crow flies. It is well known that Mr. Jefferson not only planned the buildings, but supervised their construction, and there is a tradition in the neighborhood that he kept a close watch on the work by a powerful field glass. When he detected something going wrong, he mounted his horse and galloped off to the university to set it right.

Horseback riding was his favorite exercise, and he and his celebrated saddle horse "Eagle" were well known to all the countryside. He rode for health as well as pleasure. The writer has in his possession an autograph letter from him, dated Washington, June 17th, 1804, in which he tells a friend that he has been cured of an intestinal ailment by horseback riding and advising that the constant riding of a trotting horse "is the best remedy for stomach trouble."

The estate of Monticello had many vicissitudes of

(Continued on page 436.)

What Electricity Means to Women



A complete electric kitchen in which everything is clean and the work is done by electricity, while the lady of the house sits calmly by and reads her favorite magazine.



A little motor makes sewing easy. This motor can be used wherever electricity is available for lighting.



An electric iron, which does away with the over-heated kitchen and the thousand and one steps to the stove. It enables the ironer to do the work in half the time and with less than half the fatigue.



The ready-for-use chafing dish, which requires no filling and no trimming, and with which there is no flame to make smoke and dirt.



A vacuum cleaner for the carpet. A broom drives much of the dirt under the carpet, but the vacuum cleaner pulls out all of the dirt by means of an air pump operated by an electric motor.



An electric stove for the table which will do almost anything a big stove can do. It broils, fries, toasts and boils. It is the most convenient cooking utensil any woman can have.

LOVE, 'tis said, makes the world go round; but unless the inner man is well provided for, the wheels of this great motive force are liable to get clogged.

Cooking is a wonderful art, and, while many a man has loved and married a girl for her culinary accomplishments, many another husband has divorced his spouse for the lack of her ability in this direction.

Poorly prepared food is not always, however, the fault of the cook, though she may have something to do with it; for often the equipment she has makes her duties arduous and the results impossible. Happily, these disquieting domestic conditions are rapidly passing away, thanks to electricity.

Electricity is the ideal heating agent for cooking purposes, and recent improvements have been made



A new massage vibrator. An electric motor weighing only 18 ounces placed on the hand and which makes the fingers vibrate.



An electric saucepan heated by electricity, which can be held in the hand without discomfort.



A one-minute electric heater, great for heating baby's bottle and father's shaving water. It can be carried in the pocket.

by which a woman can easily prepare a meal without the loss of her dignity.

There are several patented methods for converting electric current into heat. One of these consists of a

unit made of powdered metal, the metal used being sulphide of gold, which is mixed with a little oil to give it body. When mixed, the compound has very much the appearance of the so-called liquid gold sold in bottles.

Strips of mica, about one inch wide and four inches long, are painted with the gold compound, when they are baked in a furnace and the oil burned away. This firing process leaves the metal on the mica in a thin, smooth layer, and which has the particularly desirable property of offering a high resistance to the passage of the current when heat is produced. After the strip of mica is prepared in this manner, metal strips are secured across the opposite end of the mica, so that it can be attached to the conducting wires of the utensil. This heat unit not only develops a high

(Continued on page 433.)

Real Gems Made by Science

THERE recently appeared in Paris some diamonds having all the earmarks of the genuine article, and they were offered to a number of dealers at very attractive prices. Certain rigid tests were applied by experts engaged in the trade, with the result that they were proven to be slightly different from natural stones. The diamonds were believed to be manufactured by a synthetic process, but by the experts who examined them they were claimed to be genuine.

From this, it seems, the secret of making diamonds is rapidly being solved, and it will not be long until this new product of the electric furnace will take its place with synthetic rubies, sapphires and other manufactured gems which are now sold in the open market.

Real gems are so beautiful and so fascinating, it really seems a pity that Nature did not make and distribute them with as lavish a hand as she did the flowers; after all, it matters little, for their very scarcity was the incentive which spurred men on to make them.

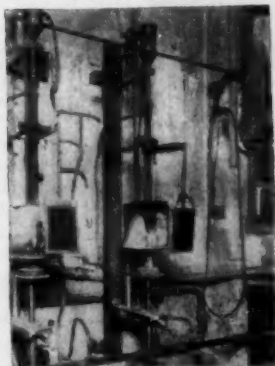
There is a wide gap between the imitation and the artificial, and these terms must not be confounded. A bit of glass cut and backed to represent a diamond or colored to look like some gem is an imitation. A manufactured stone possessing the same composition and characteristics as the natural gem is an artificial one. The difference between an artificial and a natural gem is that the former is made in the laboratory by man, whereas



Electric furnace for making diamonds, which develops a heat of 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit and consumes electricity equal to 67 H. P.



Oxyhydrogen gems in the rough. The crystals formed in the furnace are cone-shaped. When cut they are beautiful gems.



An oxyhydrogen furnace for making gems. In this apparatus oxygen and hydrogen meet and as the latter burns very high temperatures are reached. Alumina, introduced into the flame, crystallizes into a ruby, sapphire or emerald.



Flawless manufactured gems. These synthetic rubies, sapphires and emeralds are as clear and beautiful as any made by nature.

the latter has been made in the workshop of Nature.

Artificial processes may, again, be classed as reconstructive and synthetic. Reconstructed gems are made by melting up a large number of minute rubies or other stones and obtaining from them a single large stone. Synthetic gems are produced by taking the same chemical constituents of which natural stones are made, as alum for rubies and carbon for diamonds, and by the aid of heat or heat and pressure convert these substances into crystallized gems which are exactly like those formed by Nature.

Many attempts were made by chemists to reproduce Nature's gems, but it was not until 1885 that the first reconstructed rubies were placed on the market. These were not favorably received, as they were cloudy, contained minute air bubbles and were often brittle. Small rubies had been produced synthetically in the oxyhydrogen furnace, but the process was considered impracticable and it was abandoned, until Professor M. Verneuil invented a special furnace and by its means he obtained a ruby boule of about three carats. At this time, 1893, the synthetic ruby alone was known and made successfully. The reconstructed white sapphire was just beginning to find its way into the market, while the synthetic sapphire was yet to be realized. It took Professor Verneuil nearly two years of painstaking effort to realize the hope that a sapphire could be made, and very fittingly the name of "hope"

(Continued on page 433.)

Trying to Produce Artificial Daylight

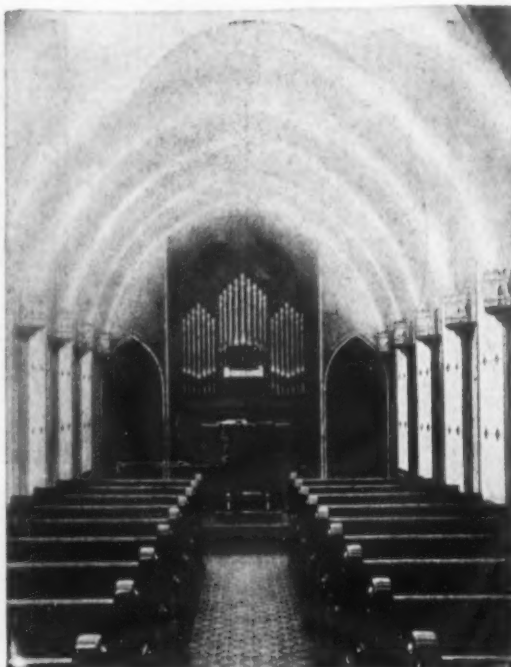
THIS is the age of light, yet man does not know properly how to make light economically. Only three per cent. of the total energy stored up in a ton of coal is radiated as light from the lamp supplied by the most efficient electric light in use. The other ninety-seven per cent. is lost entirely—wasted. Much of it is lost in the furnace, some of it in the boiler, lots of it in the engine, a little in the dynamo, more along the feeding lines, and the rest of it in the lamp itself. Obviously there is yet enough for inventors to do.

The economy of the firefly's lighting apparatus, examined by the late Professor Langley, called forth a statement from Sir Oliver Lodge, to the effect that, if the secret of the firefly could be discovered, a boy turning a crank could generate enough electricity to light a good-sized factory.

The insect in question is a tropical one. Professor Langley showed that practically all the energy this insect puts forth in this direction is converted into light, its method of generating being the most efficient possible, in that it produces the same amount of light as a candle flame, with the expenditure of about one-fourth-hundredth part of the energy.

After Geissler, who first obtained light from an electric discharge in vacuo, the most important work along this line was done by Sir William Crookes, who made many experiments with tubes. While none of these tubes gave out the brilliant rays required for practical lighting, one of them gave out the penetrating X-rays which were later discovered by Roentgen.

Tesla came next, and he began by building electric



Lighting a church with daylight tubes. The lights are fed by flames that are cool. This is a radically new system. The soft radiance is especially suitable for lighting interiors.

generators that developed a pressure of a million volts. With this current he was enabled to illuminate the tubes with dazzling brilliancy, but he encountered a new difficulty in keeping the high-pressure currents on the wires, for no known material would insulate it except ice, and this was hardly practicable.

When Moore attacked the problem, he more nearly conformed to the actual requirements of electric lighting. The light produced by him so nearly resembles daylight that it is possible to match the most delicate tints and difficult shades, and in this respect it is far superior to any other artificial light known.

Again, in a room illuminated by a Moore tube, there is a complete absence of shadows and glaring reflections, which, together with its economical operation, makes it an ideal light for the home, for the store, for museums and kindred places. It is, in truth, a wireless light and the forerunner of the light of the future.

Moore employed the ordinary 110-volt current to be found wherever electricity is used. The wires carrying this current from the street mains lead only to the outside of the building in which the wireless light is to be installed. The terminals of the 110-volt current are connected with a transformer, which raises the voltage of the current to a suitable degree for the tubes. The transformer is placed in a suitable box, and from the latter the long glass tubes emerge and lead through the wall and thence around the room, where they are sealed together. When the alternating current is passed through the tubes, almost the color and characteristics of daylight are produced.

Curious Uses of Liquid Air

AS A MOTIVE power for operating automobiles and motor boats, liquid air is superior to the electric storage battery, since it requires no tedious waiting for the process of recharging and it delivers more than double the power of the former, with half the weight. Gasoline is not in the same class with liquid air, for the latter emits no noxious odors nor is there any danger of explosions. As a refrigerant there is no source of cold like liquid air. Other than operating automobiles and serving as a refrigerant, there is hardly a thing the human mind can think of that liquid air cannot do, from providing a magical entertainment to the production of continuous power. Yet there is lacking a process by which it can be produced cheaply enough to com-



A tin pan into which liquid air has been poured becomes soft, and the performer easily thrusts his hand through it.



Liquid air will freeze the fingers so hard that they can be easily broken off. The performer pretends to drink the evaporating stuff.



The magic kettle. The skilled enterainer can perform curious feats with liquid air. Not only can a match be ignited but it also quickly melts.

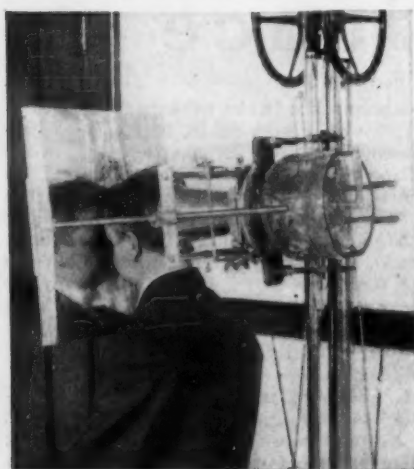
pete with other sources of motive forces now in use.

In January, 1890, the first liquid air was made in America by Tripler. A new, cheap and simple apparatus for making liquid air has recently been placed on the market. The principle involved in this apparatus is the use of air compressed to about 2,400 pounds per square inch, and which, on expanding and condensing within the apparatus, produces liquid air.

A simple experimental performance with liquid air is more remarkable in every way than the greatest of the late Herrmann's feats of conjuring. When the curtain rises, a cake of ice, whereon a big kettle is furiously steaming away, is revealed. It is the "magic kettle." Lifting the kettle, the

(Continued on page 436.)

New Wonders of the X-rays



A wonderful X-ray apparatus. With it stereoscopic radiographs can be made of any bone in the body.



Anterior view of a human head as photographed with the latest X-ray apparatus.



How the human hand appears in a photograph obtained by means of the X-ray.



A frog which tried to look pleasant when photographed with an X-ray apparatus.

REMARKABLE advances have been made in the science of surgery during the past decade, and no small degree of the success attained is due to the marked improvements in X-ray photography. A vacuum tube, which is the real source of X-rays, is simply a glass bulb into which are sealed two metal electrodes and from which the air has been exhausted.

Just what takes place, no one knows, not even Roentgen, the discoverer of the X-rays. But it is known that when the bombardment of the electrified molecules of air on the inside surface of the tube occurs, they give rise to a peculiar disturbance in the ether. Roentgen found that this disturbance in some respects was like light, and in others like flying atoms of matter; again, they were quite unlike either of these phenomena, as, for example, when

the disturbance was concentrated into a bundle of rays, they would readily pass through many opaque substances, except bone and the denser metals. His crowning discovery, however, was that the rays would impress a photographic plate. As he was unable to determine the exact nature of these strange rays, Roentgen named them the X or unknown rays.

A fluorescent screen is a piece of cardboard painted on one side with a chemical compound called barium platino-cyanide, and when the hand is held against this screen and the X-rays are directed upon it, the barium platino-cyanide changes the X-rays, which the eye cannot see, into light waves, which the eye perceives. While the fleshy portion of the hand permits the X-rays to pass through as easily as light passes through a window pane, the bones intercept or cut off the rays, with the result that the bony structure of

the hand casts a visible shadow on the screen. The pictures obtained of a fractured bone or other object are merely shadow pictures. This is why X-ray diagnoses of the heart, and other organs are not to be relied upon, except in special cases.

X-rays are exceedingly dangerous where an operator is continually exposed to their action. It will be remembered that one of Mr. Edison's assistants received X-ray burns which finally resulted in his death. To guard operators from these untoward influences, many devices are employed. As an example, lead cones with celluloid windows are fitted over the tube on the side where the rays are emitted.

When Roentgen discovered the X-rays, it required an exposure of nearly two hours to obtain a photograph of the pelvis; now it can be done in less than two minutes.

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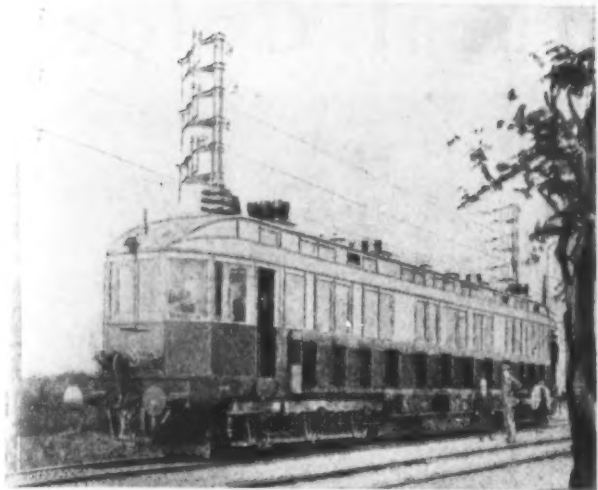
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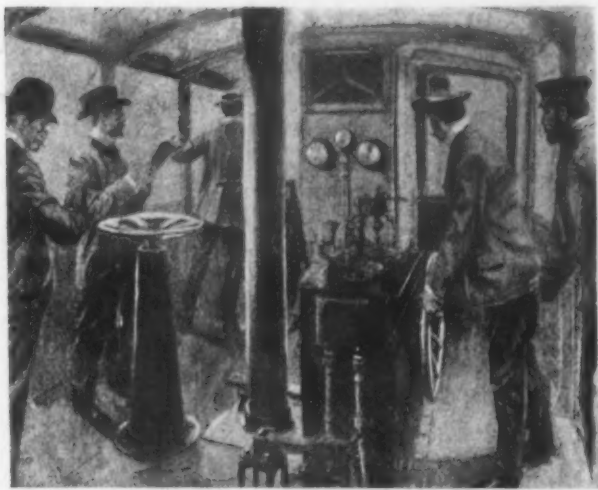
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Exterior of a high-speed car. The car is 72 feet long, weighs 90 tons and develops 1,000 horse power. The highest recorded speed made by this car was 130 miles per hour, but it could have gone faster.

Three Miles a Minute by Rail



Interior of high-speed car, showing within easy range meters for registering the current, gauges marking the air resistance, dials indicating speed and the pilot wheel and air-break levers.

FOREMOST among the countries constantly engaged in railroad improvement which has high speed for its object is Germany. Connecting Zossen with Marienfeld is a military railroad, fourteen and one-half miles in length and as straight as a rule, and on this line the world's highest speed records have been made. Originally designed for steam locomotives, the track was converted into an electric line. The cars are about seventy-two feet long and weigh ninety tons each. Each car is fitted with four electric motors, two at each end, developing 1,000-horse power in all.

At the trials of these cars a speed of a mile a minute was attained at first, but later the speed was increased. It might have been supposed that the first signs of deterioration would be found in the motors or in the



A high-speed electric locomotive. It was built for hauling heavy trains and for quick acceleration. It probably could attain a speed of 200 miles an hour on a straight track.

running gear. Not so, for it was the track that weakened. So a new roadbed was built, and on this new rails weighing eighty-six pounds to the yard were laid.

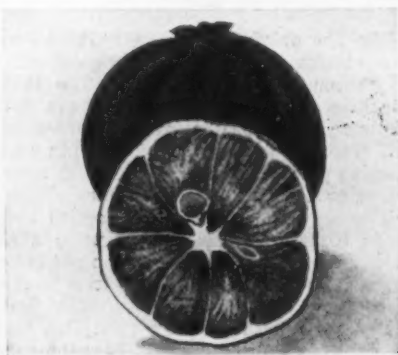
A fresh series of experiments was then begun. Day by day the speed was increased, until the velocity of 130 miles per hour was reached. It was the opinion of conservative engineers that 150 miles per hour could be had. Less conservative engineers placed the limit at 200 miles per hour.

The greatest difficulty in attaining these enormously high speeds lies in the danger of defective rails. When a new type of rail is designed—one whose width and shape of head are different from the standard ones now used—and new methods of making and testing rails are invented, we will have the three-mile-a-minute train.

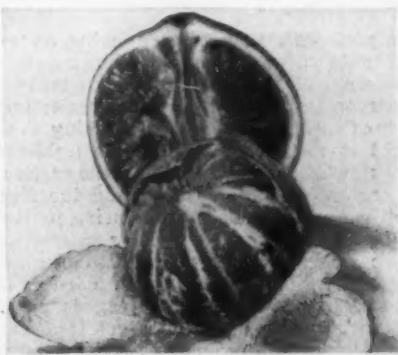
Modern Magic in Plant Life



Burbank's biggest achievement. From a thorny cactus, deadly food for animals, he evolved a thornless cactus which is wholesome food.



The new citrange, a strange hybrid fruit, whose mother is the Florida orange and its father a frost-proof Japanese orange.



The novel tangelo, a fruit which is a cross between the tangerine, a red-skinned orange, and the pomelo, or grapefruit.



A seedless apple which was evolved in a Colorado orchard and which grows on trees that show no blossoms.

THE FORCES embodied in plant life have never until recently been understood, and now that they are, these forces are going to produce greater changes for the benefit of mankind than have yet been obtained by steam and electricity, says Luther Burbank, the creator of many new plants, fruits and flowers. How the Californian wizard has produced white blackberries, miniature calla lilies, plumcots, potatoes and other wondrous things is more or less well known; but his greatest service has been to change the useless and deadly cacti of the arid Southwestern plains into a wholesome and succulent food. There is not a fruit that grows which possesses a similar flavor, though it has been said that if a melon, a peach, an apricot and a

pineapple were rolled into one, the result might approximate the fruit of a cactus.

But Burbank is not the only plant magician, for Herbert J. Webber and Walter T. Swingle, of the Department of Agriculture, have produced, by their skill and perseverance, the tangelo and the citrange. The tangelo is a cross between the tangerine, a small, red-skinned orange, and the pomelo or grape fruit. This hybrid is a vigorous grower and should prove to be very productive, though it can only be grown in the orange belts of Florida and California.

The citrange results from crossing the small, frost-proof, Japanese orange with the sweetest Florida orange, making the former serve as the father and the latter as the mother. Then, by reversing the

parentage, a citrange having different characteristics is produced. The children of this couple are neither sweet oranges nor sour lemons, but are entirely different from any other group of citrus plants. The citrange plant is hardy and can be raised much farther North than the orange.

Still another wizard is John F. Spenser, of Colorado, who has developed a seedless, coreless and wormless apple. These seedless apples grow as large as the ordinary winter apple and contain as much juice, while they mature later than any apple grown in Colorado. The meat is very firm and hard and the apples are long keepers. In color they are red when fully matured and are marked with large strawberry and yellow dots.

Ice-making for Domestic Uses



A home refrigerating machine. Simple ice-making and refrigerating apparatus which can be operated by electric or man power.

gas into a liquid, and, when the liquid expands into a gas, to compress it again into a liquid. In this machine sulphur dioxide gas is used, since it liquefies with less pressure than ammonia gas and is not dangerous, like the latter.

A refrigerating machine in the home insures a continuous supply of ice when it is wanted. If a refrigerator is to be cooled, the refrigerant is simply piped through the walls of the refrigerator, and this keeps the temperature below that of ice. Where ice is made, galvanized iron cans of given sizes

MANUFACTURED ice is a modern invention, while making ice for the housewife's use has just come to pass. A small machine for the purpose has been produced by Abbe Marcel Audiffren, a French scientist, and M. Henri Sigrun, a French manufacturer. The machine consists essentially of a pulley, connected with a hollow shaft, upon which is slung a gas compressing pump. The pump is inclosed by a condenser, a spherical vessel, sealed air-tight to the shaft. To the opposite end of the shaft is secured a refrigerator (the technical name for a hollow, cylindrical vessel), and this connects with the condenser through a pipe.

Certain gases, such as anhydrous ammonia and sulphur dioxide, can be easily converted into liquid form. The compression extracts from these gases the heat they contain, with the result that the temperature of the liquid produced is considerably below that at which water freezes. Immediately the liquid refrigerant is exposed to the heating influence of ordinary air, as it does when it is used to cool water or make ice, the heat changes the liquid back into a gas. The purpose, then, of the refrigerating machine is to convert the

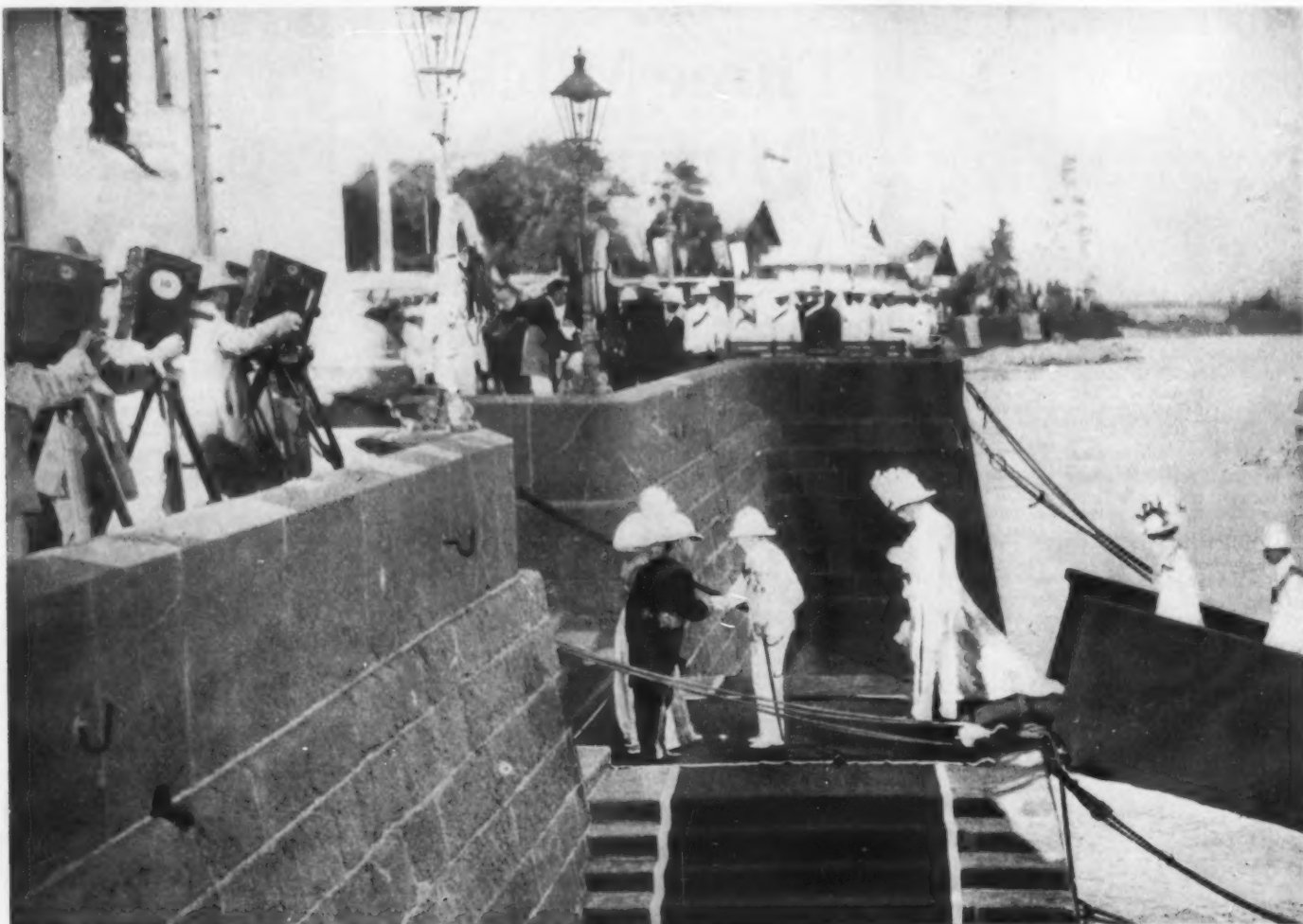
are filled with distilled water and the vessel is immersed in a tank of brine, in which the refrigerator of the machine revolves. The brine soon becomes colder than ice and the water in the can freezes.

These refrigerating machines are made in various sizes, the smallest requiring a one-half-horse-power motor to run it. It may be operated by a bicycle attachment or by a treadmill worked by dogs. It has been found useful in homes, hospitals and stores.



Making ice on a large scale. Manufactured ice is formed of distilled water and is pure and healthful.

Motion Pictures in Natural Colors



Taking the King and Queen of England in Color Motion Pictures.

This photo shows their Majesties landing at Bombay, India, enroute to the Durbar at Delhi. Color motion pictures were also taken of the wonderful pageants of the Durbar. Observe at left crew of color moving picture operators with their cameras.

TO UNDERSTAND how color motion pictures are made, it must be borne in mind that red, yellow and blue are the primary colors, and by superimposing these colors one upon another in various proportions any tint or shade of color can be produced. Theoretically white light is the result of superimposing the primary colors, while black is merely the absence of all three primaries.

In natural color photography three negatives are made—one through green glass for the red positive image, one through orange glass for the blue positive, and one through violet glass for the yellow positive. When lantern slides are made for these negatives, rays of red, blue and yellow light are projected through them by a lantern having three lenses, the result-

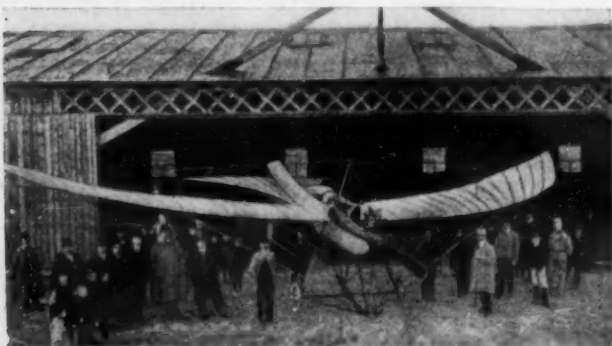
tant picture being colored like the original scene.

In making black and white motion pictures, sixteen exposures are made every second, and these are run through the projecting machine at the same rate of speed. In taking the pictures, as in projecting them, there is a light-cut-off shutter, which slides over the film while each successive picture is brought into position, and the film remains stationary while the picture is being projected.

In the color motion picture camera, thirty-two pictures are taken per second. There are only two color screens used, one orange-red and one green. The color screen is disk-shaped and is geared to make one revolution to every two pictures, this arrangement giving alternate exposures through the

red and green screens, the light in each instance being cut off by an obliterating shutter.

The lantern used for the projection of color pictures is practically a reversal of the camera. Like an ordinary moving-picture machine, it has an arc lamp in a hood, rheostat, film magazines and mechanical devices for controlling the movements of the film. When a picture made for the green color is stopped before the lens, it is projected through the green-glass screen; when the next picture, made for the red color, is brought into position, it is projected through a red-glass screen. Consequently there appears first a green picture, and then a red picture; but, due to the persistence of vision, the observer sees the colored motion picture.



The Latest Flying Device.

A close view of the monoplane "Swallow," showing the upturned wings, tips, position of the engine, etc.



An Original Bird Monoplane.

The new Etrich monoplane named the "Swallow" since its curved wings and arrow tail make it resemble this bird.



A Navy Hydro-aeroplane.

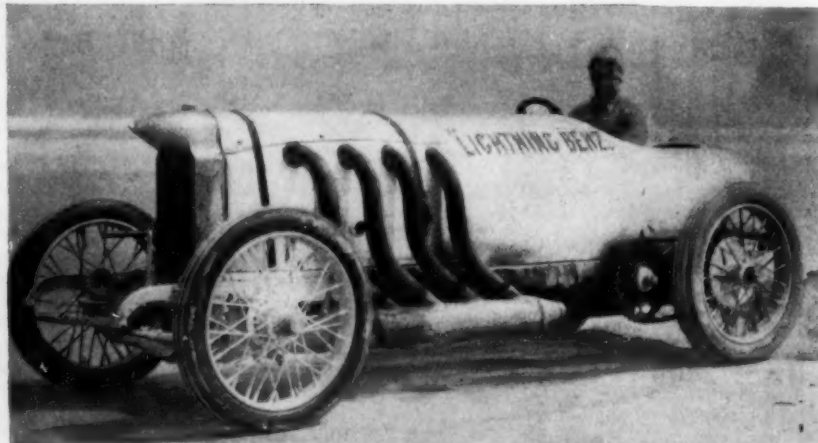
This machine can alight on and start from the surface of the water and it has solved the problem of using aeroplanes in the navy.

TWO REMARKABLE FLYING MACHINES.



The Most Modern Submarine.

"F 3", 142 feet 7 inches long, 15 feet and 3 inches wide. The engines are of the four cycle type, having a collective horse-power of 780. The boat has a maximum radius of action of 3,200 miles. Kerosene is used as fuel.



The Fastest Motor Car in the World.

European type of racing car built on the "stream-line" principle so that its air resistance is reduced to the minimum. Driven by Bob Burman, the Speed King, the car made the phenomenal record of 141.7 miles per hour at Daytona, Fla.

Transmission of Messages by "Wireless"

(Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony)



An inventor in embryo. In sending and receiving messages without wires the amateur finds an umbrella a good aerial.



A wireless telegraph ship station. Almost every government now desires all passenger-carrying ships to be equipped with wireless apparatus.



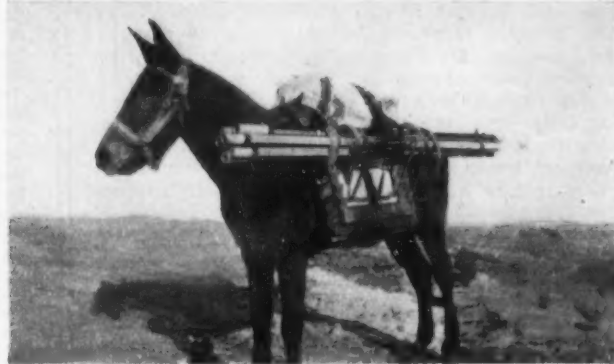
A clothesline makes a good aerial. There are over 100,000 wireless amateurs in the United States and many utilize wire clothesline.



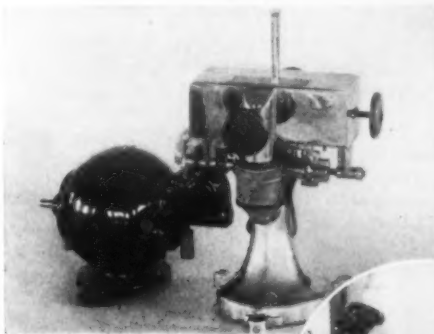
Wireless feats in the German army. The Royal Military Battalion mounted wireless apparatus on gun carriages. Cross-country runs were made at breakneck speed, and then the battalion suddenly halted to send and receive messages.



The wireless amateur, who is the bane of commercial operators. With a small, cheap apparatus he can receive messages within a radius of 100 miles.



Portable wireless sets in the American army. The weight of the entire outfit is only 400 pounds and three mules can carry it. Six men can set up the apparatus in a few minutes and a distance of 25 miles can be covered with messages.



Wireless telephone arc lamp. It is provided with revolving electrodes and is used to generate wire trains for transmitting the voice.



Long distance wireless telephone. This is the logical evolution of communication by electricity. Messages have been sent by this means for a distance of several hundred miles.



Portable wireless telephone receiver. The apparatus is extremely light and is capable of receiving messages over long distances.



Using a portable wireless phone in the office.



The portable wireless phone used in the home.

THE FIRST public demonstration of wireless telegraphy was made in 1896, when Marconi sent and received a few words a distance of three hundred feet over the rooftops of London.

Since that date wireless has advanced in range and reliability, until now messages are flashed daily between Italy and the Argentine Republic, a distance of some four thousand miles, and occasionally messages from these high-power stations are picked up half way around the world from their point of origin.

Wireless-telegraph apparatus is quite simple in construction. It consists of a transmitter and a receiver. The first named comprises an induction coil, for changing a low-pressure battery current into exceedingly high-pressure alternating currents, which produces an electric spark. The coil is wound with two coils of wire, the primary coil being formed of heavy wire and the secondary coil of very fine wire.

A battery or dynamo is connected with the primary coil to energize the transformer, and a telegraph key is connected in the primary or low-pressure circuit to break up the current into dots and dashes representing the letters of the alphabet.

The ends of the secondary coil are brought close together, for the spark takes place between them. To one of the ends is attached a wire which leads to other wires suspended high in the air, termed an

aerial wire, while the opposite end of the secondary connects with a wire or a pipe leading into the ground; or, in the case of a ship installation, this wire is attached to the iron hull, which makes a good earth connection through the water.

A simple detector is made by laying a steel sewing needle across two bits of graphite, taken from an ordinary lead pencil; the leads may be secured in binding posts mounted on a board. The aerial wire at the receiving station is connected with one of the pencil leads, and the earth wire is attached to the oppositely disposed lead. A dry cell is connected with one lead, while the oppositely disposed lead is attached to a telephone receiver; and, finally, the remaining wire of the receiver and of the dry cell are twisted together.

When a message is sent and received, the operator at the sending station presses the key and the battery sends a current through the primary coil of the trans-

former; the current sets up in the secondary coil of the transformer other currents of high pressure, to the value of about 25,000 volts. Since the aerial is connected with one terminal of the secondary and the ground wire with the other, with the spark gap in between them, these wires are charged positively and negatively, and when the maximum pressure is reached, the electric strain becomes so great it breaks down the air gap and a spark results.

Now, when the spark jumps between the aerial and the ground wires, the stored-up positive and negative charges rush together, in order to restore the electric level, and the current shoots up the aerial wire, down again to the earth wire, and forth and back half a dozen times, all in the ten-millionth part of a second, thus producing what is known in wireless language as oscillations.

Electric wires in spreading out come into contact with every aerial wire set up within the effective radius of a transmitter.

This is the reason wireless has so strongly appealed to the amateur. With a receiving outfit, costing a few dollars, a boy can receive messages from any ship or shore station within the latter's field of force.

When the electric wires come in contact with the aerial wire of a receiving instrument, their

(Continued on page 436.)



Wireless telephone used by the circus elephant trainer to direct the animals.



Wireless telephony from an automobile. Messages sent and received across a lake.



A circus manager directing rehearsals by means of a wireless apparatus.

The Man That Was Kind

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage"

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the twenty-sixth installment of Mr. Kauffman's series of stories and articles on "The Girl That Goes Wrong" and the fourth of the five that deal particularly with those men who, as seducers or patrons, assist the White Slave traffic. The entire series is based upon data gathered and verified by Mr. Kauffman while collecting material for his soul stirring novel of White Slavery, "The House of Bondage." Each installment is complete in itself.

IS THERE an organization in Chicago called the Parisian Club? If there is, I beg its pardon, for that is not the organization I mean. The organization that I do mean is quartered in Chicago—though every large city in America has a duplicate—but goes by a different name. However, on the extremely slim chance that some of the really honest people that were originally roped into it are still enough deceived to retain their membership, I prefer not to give the association its real title, and so I call it, at a venture, the Parisian Club.

The Parisian Club was really not a club at all. It partook a little of the nature of what the police describe as a "speak-easy," and a little of the nature of what the law-and-order societies describe by a coarser name. Delicacy was not, in any event, a characteristic of the Parisian Club. If delicacy had ever strayed in there, it had fainted at once and fallen beneath one of the disordered tables in the dining-room and never recovered consciousness. The little house was, in short, an eating and drinking place for those persons, men and women, who could not get into a genuine club and who wanted the sort of entertainment that few genuine clubs provide.

The organization's plan had the austere merit of simplicity—and its simplicity was the only austere thing about it. Every name that was submitted for membership was accepted, and then the new member paid a trifling initiation fee and still more trifling dues; the real money came in across the soiled tablecloths. Being "elected," you went there and sat in the dining-room from seven p. m. to one a. m. You ate dishwater thinly disguised as soup, cold-storage chicken and beef that had seen better days, and you drank several gallons of red ink called claret; and for all this you paid at the high rate that our English cousins call "through the nose." At ten o'clock somebody began to sing a French song, which the members pretended to understand, but did not at all comprehend. By eleven the entire company would be singing. The more discreet then departed, but the rest held tight until far after midnight, and then departed—in couples. Further deponent sayeth not.

Ludwig Bayer ran the joint. Some one once mentioned the board of directors to Ludwig, but he only threw out his fat little chest.

"Directors?" repeated Ludwig. "The board of directors, that is I am."

Ludwig had sufficient imagination to call himself a Frenchman and the faith to believe that his fellow-members accepted his word for it. Both his French and his English suffered, nevertheless, from a chronic case of the Strassburgian accent.

If you went to the circus when you were a youngster, you must have seen that act of the clown when he came out with a whip and was disguised as the ringmaster. In that case, you will be able to form a pretty clear idea of Ludwig. He wore clothes that were fearfully and wonderfully made. They were always light in color, they were cut tight about the back, padded wide across the shoulders, and they hung modestly over his round abdomen. They had all sorts of fancy seams and pleats, and they had marvelous lapels. Ludwig's shoes were the color of pale lemons and were two sizes too small; Ludwig's neckties were of the shade known as "Alice blue," and his shirts were of lavender. He carried a crimson silk handkerchief, and there was a rumor, which would not down, to the effect that he wore blue-striped gauze underclothes.

If one mentions Ludwig's garments before one mentions the more or less human being that wore them, that is because his garments so adequately expressed him and because they were so much more outspoken than Ludwig. The nails of his fat hands shone with a high luster; his pale hair, though soaked with oil, curled tightly over his bullet-like head; his fat face was like the face of a pink sucking-pig—its brown eyes were deep-sunken in the rolls of flesh—and he had a splendid talent for perspiring.

He had, of course, another business besides the profitable one of conducting the Parisian Club of Chicago, but few people ever knew what it was. Later there were certain whispers about it, yet nothing was definitely proved, and Ludwig himself was always careful to speak very charily of his private affairs.

In the club Ludwig's chief concern was to be a kindly man. His duty was to go about with a smile on his face and make his patrons feel cheerful. His pose was that of the Good Fellow, and, during working hours, he never forgot it. He was especially kind to the younger girls. People said that he was almost fatherly.

When Janet Everley's fellow-clerk in the offices of Downs, Johnstone & Carstain first took her to the Parisian Club, the fat little man's antics at once attracted Janet's attention.

"What on earth is he?" asked Janet.

"Runs the place," her guide answered. "He seems really to be a rather nice sort of lickspittle, but when it comes to flattery he's a goblet with no bottom."

Lost—50,000 Girls.

If it be true, it is an indictment of our civilization. Before so grave a statement as that made by Theodore Bingham, formerly commissioner of police in New York, a whole nation should stand appalled. "Fifty thousand young women and girls," said he, "are lost in the United States every year. They simply drop out of existence." The figures may not have been gathered accurately, but the conditions are serious enough to cause the gravest concern. According to the Immigration League of Chicago, 1,700 young women disappeared in the year 1910 between New York and Chicago, leaving no trace behind. Many thousands of ambitious girls, leaving home for the first time, go to the great cities from the country every year. Lacking both experience and resources they fall an easy prey to the unscrupulous male who is always on the watch for unprotected girls. How many thousands are thus lost there is no way of determining.

What shall we do about it? The Travelers' Aid Society has for the last six years had its agents at the steamship piers and railroad terminals in New York to protect the multitudes passing through the city, particularly unaccompanied young women and girls. Co-operating with similar agencies in other cities from New York to San Francisco, 35,000 persons have been helped in the six years, the average for last year being over one thousand a month, the majority of this number being women under thirty traveling alone. Doubtless many thousands have been saved who might otherwise have been lost. But this is only one of the many sources of the possible supply.

What shall be done about the social evil as a whole, the white slave trade, which Bishop Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, has truly styled one of the "great moral problems vexing mankind?" The developing social consciousness during the past decade has produced a great moral awakening against the evil in practically every civilized land. In the world-wide crusade for the protection of the honor of women and the future of the race the purpose must be annihilation, not segregation or any other form of legal compromise with vice. Strange indeed would be a moral universe in which the forces that make for righteousness would be compelled to beat a retreat before any form of evil.

"It is becoming more and more certain," says Assistant District Attorney James B. Reynolds of New York, who prosecuted the white slave cases in this city a few years ago and worked with the White Slave Grand Jury, "that the moralists have been right all along and that the people who have said the social evil was a necessity have been mistaken. A knowledge of the facts as they are being brought out by scientific investigation will furnish a more powerful argument than any sentiment or abstract theory that has yet been presented. We will not have done our duty until we have put into action the knowledge that is already substantiated by the facts, that the social evil is absolutely and wholly intolerable."

Mr. Reynolds further declared in a Y. M. C. A. address that the social evil and the white slave traffic are now at a reducible maximum and that they could be brought to a minimum, like any other evil, just as soon as there was determination on the part of the people, the police and the prosecuting authorities to reduce them.

It is to the creation of an aroused public sentiment, without which any movement to reduce or annihilate the evil would be impossible, that LESLIE'S has addressed itself in its white slave stories of the past year.

"He seems to want to be a ladies' man," said Janet.

Mr. Rawnley, her companion, shrugged.

"He has," responded Mr. Rawnley, "the satisfaction of the man of the world that knows its women;

How to Obtain Back Numbers

Mr. Kauffman's soul-stirring stories are to be the main feature of LESLIE'S for several months to come. Those wanting back numbers may obtain them as long as the limited supply lasts by forwarding ten cents in coin or stamps for each copy desired. Address—LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The following stories have appeared:

"The Perils of White Slavery."	March 23d
"The Girl That Wanted Ermine."	March 30th
"The Girl That Was Hungry."	April 27th
"The Girl That Wasn't Told."	May 11th
"The Girl That Studied Art."	May 25th
"The Girl That Was Romantic."	June 8th
"The Girl That Was Weak."	June 22d
"The Girl That Went to See."	July 6th
"The Girl That Was Bad."	July 13th
"The Woman That Succeeded."	Aug. 3d
"The Woman That Is Bohemian."	Aug. 17th
"The Women That Served."	Aug. 31st
"The Girl That Was Poor."	Sept. 14th
"The Father That Was Careful."	Sept. 28th
"A Case of Retrogression."	Oct. 12th
"The Girl That Killed."	Oct. 26th
"The House of Silence."	Nov. 9th
"The Girl That Was Cursed."	Nov. 30th
"Those Things Which We Ought to Have Done."	Dec. 14th
"The Girl That Was Engaged."	Dec. 28th
"Brands from the Burning."	Jan. 18th
"The Power of the Press."	Feb. 1st
"The Slave with the Sword."	Feb. 15th
"Wolves in the Fold."	Feb. 22d
"The Man That Was a Cad."	March 7th
"The Girl Without a Mother."	March 28th

that is, he is contented with his undisputed share of love, no matter who has the remaining shares of the same woman's affection."

"And the rest of these people?" inquired Janet, turning her wide black eyes from one table to the other. "Are they in society?"

"What?" laughed Rawnley. "In society? Why, they're mere social quacks! No, Miss Everley; I brought you here just to show you what you must avoid in a big city. Tertullian tells"—Rawnley had literary aspirations and liked to air his reading—"Tertullian tells somewhere of a woman that went to a theater and came back possessed of a devil. When the early Christians tried to drive the demon out, Satan said to them, 'She was at my house!' Well, I think he could speak in the same way of the Parisian Club."

Janet Everley did not answer. She, too, had read widely, but she was not so keen to show it as was her companion, and she was just then too busy taking in the scene about her. She did not belong there: that was immediately evident. She had a slight, graceful body that she clad always in sober garb. Her face was oval and pale, refined and wistful. The arrangement of her plentiful black hair was still strongly reminiscent of the little Indiana town from which she had recently come to Chicago, and her red lips seemed forever parted in wonderment at all that her big eyes saw. Her charm—an undeniable charm it was—lay wholly in her innocence and delicacy—two qualities that were infrequent visitors to the Parisian Club.

A flushed youth at a near-by table was talking to a stout and painted woman at another table near by (everybody talked to everybody else at the Parisian Club), and his voice was plainly toned to reach the entire company. He spoke slowly, and a man that speaks slowly rarely has anything worth while to say.

"I won't oblige you," remarked the flushed youth. "I never recommend a lawyer to the woman that I mean to marry when she gets her decree: if she doesn't get it she'll blame me, and if she does get it I'll have to marry her."

The company laughed.

"You hear that?" said Rawnley to his table companion. "That stupid woman wants a divorce. She and the boy that was just then holding her up to ridicule have been carrying on an open affair for months, and the poor, foolish thing has imagined that he really meant to make her his wife. Listen to these people laughing! They have no more respect for grief than a yellow newspaper."

Janet had been on the point of smiling, but Rawnley's information filled her dark eyes with sympathy.

"How horrid of them!" she cried.

She was a tender-hearted girl of seventeen, whose only weakness was a passion for the life of the city that, during these early weeks of her employment as a stenographer, was for the first time being revealed to her. Brought up among quiet and cultured people, she had, until now, been kept from the world. Then, in the small town in which she had been born and brought up, her father and mother had died, leaving their only child alone. An absconding trust officer had completed her misfortune; he had run away with the funds in his care, and the funds in his care had included Janet's small patrimony. The girl had gone to a shorthand school and come to Chicago, where she had found work with Downs, Johnstone & Carstain.

Now Rawnley, who had become timidly attentive, was showing her the things that he thought she should avoid. That was Rawnley's way, and, generally, I think that there is everything to be said for it. The only troubles with Rawnley's application were that he was not thorough and that he did not know Ludwig Bayer.

Bayer danced up to their table. He was under the impression that he was walking.

"Good-evening, Mr. Rawnley," he said, his little eyes, out of the surrounding rolls of shining fat, peeping, like a pair of Paul Prys, at Janet. Rawnley felt that he had to introduce the fellow.

"You like it here—no?" asked Ludwig.

Janet was civil enough to say that she did.

"We ain't really chust so pad like we seem," pursued Ludwig. "Chust natural, that's all. No airs. No conceit. A good time und no harm done—yes?"

They talked for half an hour, and Bayer went the amazing length of ordering a bottle of red ink at his own expense. He was coarse-grained himself and accustomed to coarse-grained persons—even among his victims—but the unwonted sight of this girl's refinement happened, for the time, to attract him. He was pleasant. He was kind. He made solicitous inquiries about her, and, finding that her new life was cramped and dull, ventured to ask her to come to the club as often as she pleased and make herself at home there.

When Bayer reached this point, Rawnley, a trifle angry, had turned to engage in conversation with an acquaintance hard by.

"I'm afraid I couldn't afford to become a member," said Janet.

(Continued on page 428.)

Which Tire?



No-Rim-Cut Tire 10% Oversize

Here is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire—the hookless tire—the oversize tire.

The tire that cuts tire bills in two.

More than one million have been tested out. As a result, this tire outsells any other tire in existence.

Hookless Tires

Note that these tires have no hooks on the base.

They do not, like old types, need to hook into the rim flanges.

So your removable rim flanges are slipped to the opposite sides. Then they curve outward, not inward.

This tire, when wholly or partly deflated, rests on a rounded edge, and rim-cutting is made impossible.

126 Braided Wires

In the base of this tire run six flat bands of 126 braided wires.

They are vulcanized in to make the tire base unstretchable.

The tire can't come off because the base can't give. Nothing can force it over the rim flange. So hooks or tire bolts are not needed.

But, when you unlock and remove one of the flanges, the tire slips off like any quick-detachable.

It slips off much easier, because there are no hooks to "freeze" into the rim flanges.

10% Oversize

To take care of your extras—to give you an over-tired car—we make these tires 10 per cent over the rated size. And without extra charge.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity.

That saves the blow-outs due to overloading. This 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

We Control It

This braided wire feature, which makes this type possible, is controlled by the Goodyear patents.

Single wires have been used—twisted wires have been used—to get this unstretchable tire base. But results are unsatisfactory.

These bands of braided wires, which need no welding—which cannot break or loosen—form the only way known to make satisfactory tires of this type.

No-Rim-Cut tires are satisfactory. Be careful to get them when you change to this type.



The Passing Type No Oversize

This is the old type—the hooked-base tire—which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.

23 per cent of these tires become rim-cut.

Yet these tires—wasteful and worrisome, and of lesser capacity—cost the same as Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

On Same Rims

This old-type tire—this clincher tire—is on the same rim as the No-Rim-Cut tire.

All standard rims take either type. But the removable rim flanges are here set to curve inward—to grasp the hooks in the tire base and hold the tire on.

When this tire is wholly or partly deflated the thin edge of the flange digs into it. That is the cause of rim-cutting.

If this tire is punctured or run soft, it may be wrecked very quickly, and beyond repair.

Doubled Cost

This type of tire, under average conditions, means to double one's tire cost over our new type.

It comes in this way: Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim cut. And the smaller capacity, with the average car, cuts tire mileage 25 per cent.

These are net losses, because No-Rim-Cut tires now cost no more than other standard tires.

The 13-Year Tire

Goodyear tires as made today are the final result of 13 years spent in tire making.

We have compared in that time some 240 formulas and fabrics. We have compared every method of wrapping and vulcanizing.

They have been compared on tire testing machines, where four tires at a time are constantly worn out under all sorts of road conditions.

Thus we also compare all rival tires with our own.

The result is a tire which comes close to finality.

When this tire is made oversize—made so it can't rim-cut—it means the utmost in pneumatic tires.

Some 200,000 tire buyers have proved this. No-Rim-Cut tires have thus become the most popular tires in existence.

Our 1912 Tire Book, based on all our experience, is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

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The Man That Was Kind

(Continued from page 425.)

Ludwig shut one cunning eye. "Neffor you mind dot," he said. "I fix it up for two, sree others; I fix it up for you. You shall have no ogspense—none. You let me—hey?" Janet said she was not sure. Would it be fair to the other members? What would the club say if it learned that she paid nothing?

Ludwig chuckled. "I am de one what says," he declared. "I am de one. De club does like I like it should."

Of course she knew that what he proposed was not right, and of course she did not mean to take advantage of it; but she also decided that the man's offer was prompted by kindness, however mistaken, and so she said nothing to Rawnley about it. She had, anyhow, no intention of ever entering the place again.

A few afternoons later she met Ludwig as she left her office. She did not know that he had been waiting there.

"You come und dine at de club," he smiled.

Janet thought not. She was quite positive about it.

Ludwig did not seem to mind her positiveness. At any rate, he could walk part of the way home with her?

"If you care to," said Janet.

He did care to. He walked the whole way to her shabby boarding house and seemed to expect her to ask him in. Even when he was disappointed concerning this, he went away still suave and smiling. He had found out still more about her. He had found out that she had no pleasures and that her wages were scarcely sufficient to keep her alive. He had told her that this was shameful; but when he left her, he smiled still more broadly and rubbed his sweating palms in anticipation. After that, he met her often.

One day, when he met her, she was in acute trouble. The firm that employed her was in difficulties, and, though

Downs, Johnstone & Carstain could afford to allow their salaries to become overdue, Janet could no longer allow her board bill to remain in the same condition of uncertainty. The landlady had that morning said as much.

Ludwig was sorry. He was so sorry. It was hard, was it not? Would she have to leave her boarding place? Too bad, too bad! But perhaps something could be done. He had a friend that was to dine at the club that night. He happened to know that his friend had some typewriting that must be done before midnight. The friend would pay well, and, if the work was properly done, there might result a permanent position. If Janet would dine at the club and meet the friend and do the typewriting—yes?

Janet agreed. She dined with Ludwig and thought the red ink headier than usual. At ten o'clock he took her away to a tall building in Dearborn Street, and, after they had climbed the silent stairs—the elevators had long since ceased running—he ushered her

into a bare office and introduced her to a tall, thin, sallow man.

"Here is de girl," he said. "A good worker. I'll chust walk de block around, smoking a cigar."

He closed the door and left them. "Where is the machine?" asked Janet.

The sallow man came forward with a slow smile.

"You look like a nice girl," he said.

He bent quickly forward and put his arm about her waist.

With a quick cry, Janet broke from him. She sprang to the door, slammed it in his face and ran panting down the stairs. At their foot she nearly fell over the plainly dumfounded Ludwig.

The German spluttered his incoherent bewilderment.

"He's a beast!" cried Janet. "He's a beast!" For a moment she sobbed hysterically. "Take me away!" she moaned. "Take me away, please—quick!"

Nobody could have been kinder than Ludwig. He asked no questions; he seemed wholly to understand. He apologized; he had had no idea of his friend's true nature. Friend? No, the man would be Ludwig's friend never more. See: he, Ludwig Bayer, had another plan—a better plan. They would return to the club for a few minutes, where he had to see some people, and then he would talk of it. No? But here, already, they were at the club. She should come in for a half-hour only.

Too panic-stricken to know clearly what she was doing, Janet consented. She let Ludwig give her a glass of champagne to strengthen her—two glasses. She sat, in a half stupor, by a table in an upstairs room, where two or three men, who at least did not annoy her, were playing poker.

Ludwig looked at her for permission. "Chust one hand?" he asked.

Janet's tongue was too heavy for reply.

The cards were dealt. Bayer showed his hand to Janet, smiling kindly. He begged her advice as to what cards he should keep and what he should throw away.

"I—I don't understand the game," said Janet.

"No matter," replied Bayer. "You chust say. You be my mascot."

She touched two cards—queens. "Keep those," she said.

He kept them, drew a third and won the pot.

"Twenty dollars," he said—"chust twice the money you needed! Queer, ain't it—yes?"

He rose from the table. She seemed tired, he said. Very well, they would stop in the dining-room, and she should have a glass of champagne to quiet her tired nerves, and then he would unfold the plan that was to be her financial salvation.

She took the drink; but that drink seemed to be one too many. Ludwig Bayer went home with her—with Janet, who did not at all know where she was going—and this time he did not stop at the front door. The next thing that she did know was that Bayer was putting a ten-dollar bill on her bureau, with the remark that, as his mascot at cards, she had earned it.

All the next day she was too ill to leave her room, and when he called that evening it seemed to her that, her reputation being in his hands, she could not refuse to see him. She went with him again to the club. Afterward they drove uptown to a house that he said was the house of a friend, and the people that admitted them seemed very friendly. They were not, later, quite so friendly to Janet when Ludwig left her there. In fact, Janet did not set foot upon the street again for three months. But they had been quite glad to receive Ludwig.

You see, they were, in a measure, associated with Ludwig Bayer. They were associated with him in his real business.

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Central America's Most Famous President.

(Continued from page 418.)

on the Pacific side of Guatemala, until he left at Puerto Barrios, after having crossed to the Caribbean, his path was lined by school children—thousands of them. And, in compliment to our Secretary of State, each of these youngsters waved an American flag. There was a parade of school children to the Temple of Minerva, in Guatemala City, such as Secretary Knox had probably never before seen. Led by bands of their own, it took them upward of an hour to pass a given point. Then, to the great pleasure of the distinguished visitor, these children sang in English "The Star Spangled Banner." He was delighted. The teachers explained that it might have been a harder feat for the pupils to master our national anthem were it not that English is taught in all public schools in Guatemala. President Cabrera impressed it upon his visitors that education was his hobby and that he had made school attendance compulsory.

That ended the interview, but it is fitting to tell briefly some of the unusual honors which the government and citizens of the republic showed to our Cabinet officer. For miles the streets were lined with soldiers—barefooted, it is true; but their presence was intended as a mark of the highest respect. The pavements were strewn with sweet-smelling pine needles. To add to the gala appearance, sidewalks were covered with sawdust. Colored sand—green, bright red, yellow and orange—was used to give the pathway the effect of an endless and elaborately patterned Persian rug. Great liberty arches, bearing signs, "Welcome to Secretary Knox!" were placed at intersections of principal thoroughfares. The directive board of the Faculty of Law and Notaries conferred upon Mr. Knox the honorable degree of Doctor of the Faculty, and a special solemn session of the legislature was held in his honor. Finally, President Cabrera himself tendered a farewell banquet to our ambassador of peace. It was a last effort from the man who probably wields more power than any other individual in Central America—the man of mystery, the man who rules with an iron hand, the man who was not afraid to admit American newspaper correspondents to his presence and who said to them, "Ask as many questions as you like. I will do my best to answer them."

As near as I could learn, the principal grievance of the people against President Cabrera is the compulsory military service. One informant placed the size of the standing army at 60,000. Guatemala's population is estimated at 2,000,000 persons. The soldiers, according to my information, received but three and one-half cents (our money) a day, out of which they had to feed and clothe themselves. The peons complain of a padrone system. Foreign concessionaires have told me of a system by which the government exacts unfair fees and royalties from growers and men of large activities. They assert that nobody escapes paying tribute to those higher up, and that it is done in a manner not unlike our own exacting graft.

A Sensational Balzac Novel.

LICE M. IVMY, well known as a clever *litterateur* and Paris correspondent for several journals in London, has the distinction of being the translator of "Love in a Mask," which is the sensation of the moment in Paris and has attracted much attention in this country. This little novel is a literary discovery, the work of Honore de Balzac, and until recently a cherished family possession wholly unknown to the public. More than fifty years ago Balzac wrote it expressly as a compliment to his friend, the Duchess de Dino, and the work was but recently surrendered to publishers. "Love in a Mask" is the story of a woman's strange purpose carried out in defiance of convention, a great love being the basis of action. Miss Ivmy has preserved the art of Balzac in a translation which marks her as a mistress of both French and English, and she will participate in the gratitude of those who love Balzac, for being instrumental in making the story known to English readers. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York, are the publishers, and the volume is \$1, net.



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A COLD and snowy winter is usually depressing. People think more of keeping warm and comfortable than of making money. Perhaps this is why, with balmy weather, the stock market has shown a little more strength. My old friend, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, used to remark, in his cheery way, every spring, "When the days begin to lengthen, the market begins to strengthen."

Of course nobody knows whether Wall Street is on the upward turn or not. The man who knew for a certainty the future of the market would be the greatest money-maker in the world. The attraction of speculation lies in its uncertainty. It is like a game of chance, but it is not all chance. Those who have played the game a long time become expert, just as some are expert in checkers, chess or cards.

There is one unfailing rule, however, to which I have frequently called attention—a rule by which experienced, old-fashioned traders are guided and which never fails. That rule is to buy stocks and bonds when other people are in a hurry to sell and to hold them until there are more buyers than sellers.

The question arises, When shall this be done? A quarter of a century's experience in Wall Street has shown that it is usually safe to buy after the market has had a protracted period of dullness, with low prices and a disposition all around to believe that they will go lower. Nobody wants to buy at such a time. Persons want to buy things that other people are buying. It is a human impulse to follow the crowd.

Over thirty years ago I was in Los Angeles, when it appeared to be a dead city and when real estate was being sold at almost any price it would bring. I could have bought a piece of suburban property at that time for \$500 that I am now told is worth half a million. How many men have had a similar experience? During the panic of 1907, when stocks were being sold for half present prices, everybody was rushing to sell and only a few hopeful, experienced and practical investors were picking up the bargains. They doubled their money easily within a year.

Bargain days may be gone, but there are always bargains in Wall Street if one knows where to find them. It is a mistake to believe that a few insiders have all the information and can sell and buy without risk. We know that, when business generally is depressed, the railroads and industrial corporations suffer. We know that, when business is good, earnings increase. We know that good crops tend to make good business. These are some of the things that everybody knows or ought to know.

The speculator who feels sure that business is improving, the outlook for crops is good and that the presidential

election will give us a safe and conservative President is moved to buy stocks at present prices. The man who thinks the other way is moved to sell. It is not altogether a guessing match, because experience is a good teacher, perhaps the best teacher, and they who profit by it are seldom losers.

My own judgment has been frequently expressed. When stocks were much lower, it seemed to me that the market was entitled to better prices. I have great confidence in the future of our country and in the common sense of our people. I believe the working masses are learning that their interests run on parallel lines with those of their employers. One of the most significant evidences of this fact is the statement publicly made by Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, that the public needs to learn that if the employees of the railroads are to have their wages raised, then the Interstate Commerce Commission must permit the railroads slightly to increase their charges.

This is the common-sense view of the situation. If all the leaders of the workingmen in this country took the same view, there would be a speedy end to the disastrous policy of trust-busting and railroad-smashing that has put a handicap so long on American prosperity.

Z., Passaic, N. J.: The best place for your money is a savings bank.

W., Jacksonville, Fla.: I can get no quotation on Hoosac Tunnel and Mining Co.

Interested, N. Y.: I think well of the Lake Shore 4 per cent.'s from the investment standpoint.

P., Theresa, Wis.: I do not advise the purchase of the Consolidated Midway Oil Company's stock for investment.

L., Hutchinson, Kans.: The Eureka & Developing Co. stock at 25 cents a share is not a good investment or speculation.

W., Cleveland: I am unable to advise about the Gulf Coast Realty Co. It has no connection with Wall Street and no report is available.

H., Fort Atkinson, Wis.: Address your inquiry to the State Agricultural Department, Richmond, Va. I am not familiar with the land situation.

P., Oakdale, L. I.: In the present condition of the market, it would be advisable to keep your Third Avenue shares and bonds. Note weekly suggestions.

S., Cincinnati: The course you suggest, to hold U. S. L. & H. and Standard Motor and dispose of the others to the best advantage, seems best to follow.

H., Covington, Ky.: Unless the assessment is paid on your stock, you'd sacrifice it. You can sell it at the market quotation, and the buyer must pay the assessment.

F., St. Louis: Chicago & Alton's 3½'s, Armour 4½'s, Central Vermont 4's, K. C. S.'s and San A. & A. Pass. 4's could give you bonds reasonably safe and netting toward 5 per cent.

S., Spokane, Wash.: With an improvement in the railroad situation I see no reason why N. Y. Air Brake should not recover its lost ground within two or three years—perhaps much earlier.

J., Mamaroneck, N. Y.: 1. Goldfield Con. is not a safe investment. The mine is being depleted. 2. Distillers is highly speculative, but will advance with the market, if the latter continues to show strength. Then take your profit.

B., Owego, N. Y.: Write to the company for a copy of the reorganization plan of Chicago Subway. It will give you the information you seek. The value of a reorganized company is difficult to estimate. Much depends upon who secures control.

(Continued on page 431.)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

We own and offer at par
(\$100 each) the Preferred and
Common Stock of the

E.T. Burrowes Co.

PORTLAND, MAINE

Well-Known Manufacturers of
Rustless Wire Screens

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND RECORD

Years	Cash Dividends	Years	Cash Dividends
1894 and '95	8%	1904	8%
1896 to '99	10%	1905	8½%
1900	14½%	1906 and '07	15%
1901 and '02	16%	1908 (extra)	35%
1903 (extra)	8%	1909	10%
1910 and '11	10%		

The Preferred Pays 6%

Full information concerning this offer on request. Send for circular No. 55. We recommend this stock as an exceptionally attractive investment.

BAYNE, RING & CO.

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The Experienced Investor

—BUYS—

Bonds of Our Country



Because they contain every element that makes up a DESIRABLE INVESTMENT—SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL, ATTRACTIVE INCOME, CONVERTIBILITY. Buy these bonds from a large, strong bank, and you will have the best investment to be had.

FREE

Our book, "America's Safest Investment," tells in plain words why these bonds are the kind of investment you are looking for. Send for it today. It will convince you.

The New First National Bank

DEPARTMENT 8

Assets Over \$6,000,000 COLUMBUS, O.

RAILROAD AND INDUSTRIAL

Preferred and Common Stocks

(Listed on New York Stock Exchange)

purchased to yield 7% or better on sums of

\$100 to \$10,000

with opportunity for further profit under our

SEMI-INVESTMENT PLAN

Descriptive 32-page booklet relating to this plan of purchasing and other matters pertaining to investments

FREE UPON REQUEST

Leavitt & Grant

Established 1903

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York

55 Broadway New York

Pay-As-You-Enter Cars in Europe

Pay-As-You-Enter cars are now being built in England, and contracts are being negotiated by leading European companies with the International P-A-Y-E Tramcar Co., Ltd., of 6 Broad St. Place, London, E. C., and 63 Rue de la Victoire, Paris. The field in Europe is three times greater than here. The profits of the International Company should be proportionately greater than in America. Would you like to know how to participate in these profits—from the start?

Send for Circular P. E. 72 giving all the facts.

Carlisle & Company

BANKERS AND BROKERS

74 Broadway New York

How to Accumulate \$1,000.00

Not a difficult thing to do. Buy one of our Easy Payment, Profit-sharing 5% Coupon Trust Bonds, paying interest semi-annually, and issued in denominations of \$500, up.

Write now for our Free Booklet De Luxe

It describes our new method of saving.

GUARANTEE TRUST AND BANKING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Bond Department Established 1899.

CAPITAL \$300,000.00.

INVESTORS

of large or small amounts should write for our latest booklet describing

HIGH GRADE SOUTHERN BONDS

State, Municipal, Levee, Drainage, and Corporation,

Netting
4% to 6%

This booklet will be mailed upon request.

HIBERNIA BANK & TRUST CO.

Capital and Surplus, Three Million Dollars
Carondelet St. New Orleans

5% Where Else Can You Find An Investment

That pays 5 per cent. interest from the day your money is received?

That offers abundant security in the form of first mortgages on improved real estate?

That permits you to withdraw your money at any time without notice—

And that is backed by a conservatively managed company with ample resources and seventeen years of successful business experience?

In the entire history of this Company there has never been a day's delay in the mailing of interest checks or the payment of principal when asked for.

ASSETS - \$1,207,000.00

Let us send you the booklet telling all about it

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.
860 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md.

Panic-Proof Investments

"The Trend of Investment," a new illustrated book which gives examples of first-class investment bonds, will tell conservative investors WHY care should be exercised in the selection of securities.

The business man, with an unwieldy surplus; the professional man with idle funds; the man or woman who cannot afford to take risks—these, as well as bankers and custodians of large funds, BUY GOOD BONDS, because they yield safety, reasonable profit and often appreciate in value.

Our Service Bureau can render you valuable assistance in the matter of selection. A letter will bring "The Trend of Investment" and a list of current offerings of municipal tax-protected, railroad and public service corporation bonds, yielding 4 to 6 per cent.

We sell bonds by mail all over the civilized world.

D. Arthur Bowman & Company
660 Third National Bank Building, St. Louis, Mo.

STANDARD 6% BONDS

Security New York Real Estate. \$5 in Assets against every dollar issued.

Interest Payable semi-annually by check—providing a steady non-fluctuating income.

Term Redeemable in ten years from date of issue, in gold.

Price \$100 each. Issued any time. Interest begins at once. Purchasable outright or in annual payments.

Purpose N. Y. Real Estate, for permanent increment only, never for speculation. N. Y. realty is enhancing in value at rate of \$1,000,000 daily.

Record Continuous interest and dividends for sixteen years. Steady growth of surplus.

Management The same for sixteen years—experienced, conservative men, acknowledged authorities on realty values.

An investment that combines unquestioned security with liberal return, and that is independent of political or financial uncertainties. Write us for Circular 18 before re-investing your funds, large or small.

New York Realty Owners

Resources \$3,500,000
Cap. & Sur. \$2,500,000

489 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 430.)

W., St. Louis: The Erie stocks are not paying dividends at present. Properly developed, Erie will be a great property.

L., McGregor, Ia.: In the present condition of the copper market, the assessment on Nevada, Utah, might turn out to be a fair gamble.

W., Lawrence, Mass.: With the copper market as strong as it is, holders of copper stocks of quality should not sacrifice them. It would have been better to have averaged up earlier. It may not be too late now.

F., Middlefield, Mass.: The par value of the Wabash stocks is \$100. In the reorganization they will undoubtedly be assessed. The property has merit, but its future will not be disclosed until the effect of the reorganization is seen.

K., Butler, N. J.: A safe investment for a working girl will be found in one of the 4½ per cent. certificates of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, N. Y. Write them for their little booklet on "The Safe Way to Save." Mention Jasper.

Profit, Los Angeles: The Pay-as-You-Enter cars are meeting with success the world over. The Pfd. pays dividends and carries an interesting profit-sharing plan. Write to Carlisle & Co., brokers, 74 Broadway, New York, for their circular "P. E. 72," giving all the facts.

Winner, Cleveland, O.: If you believe that stocks are going up and want to buy all that your money will get, you can purchase on a margin or on a partial-payment plan. Write to Leavitt & Grant, members Consolidated Stock Exchange, 55 Broadway, New York, for their free booklet describing their semi-investment plan.

Understanding, Haverhill, N. H.: A free booklet on the "Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading," compiled by J. D. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, for their customers, will be sent to you or any other of my readers who may write them for it.

B., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 1. It is very difficult to pass judgment upon industrial propositions of the smaller kind which are more in the nature of a close combination than anything else. 2. Kansas City Southern Pfd. holds a strong position in connection with the trade of the Panama Canal. It ought to share in the advantages of a rising market.

Manufacturer, Philadelphia: Southern bonds will yield a better return than New England securities because money is more plentiful in the latter. Southern bonds will yield from 4 to 6 per cent. according to their investment quality. Write to the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La., for a copy of their "Bond Booklet." Any of my readers can have it on request.

S., Boston, Mass.: 1. Mergenthaler Linotype is now meeting competition because of the expiration of some of its patents. It has paid 2½ per cent. quarterly dividends, and extra dividends from time to time, and still holds a commanding position in its field. The yield depends upon the amount of extra dividends. 2. I am unable to advise. 3. I think well of Westinghouse Air Brake, if the railway situation should improve.

High Grade Security, Providence, R. I.: To get high grade investments that will yield a satisfactory rate of interest is a thing that every investor should seek. You can buy good investment bonds of the denomination of \$100 and over, but you should look up the character of the securities before you make your investment. A free booklet on "America's Safest Investment" will interest you. Write for a copy to the New First National Bank, Department 8, Columbus, Ohio.

Teacher, Jacksonville, Fla.: Make your smallest savings profitable whether you put them in a savings bank or in securities. You can begin to be an investor by buying bonds on the installment plan, paying as low as \$8 per month, until you have paid the cost of a \$100 bond. Thus you can accumulate something for a rainy day. This plan is fully described in "Pamphlet L.5." It can be had by any reader who will write to Beyer & Co., 52 William Street, New York.

W., New Orleans: 1. The list of stocks and bonds paying dividends in June and December would be very long. Write to any of the brokers who are offering to send bond circulars.

HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.

(Established 1901.)

COMMISSION CURB BROKERS.

Intelligent, Prompt Executions.

82 BROADWAY, N. Y. Phone 4270-1 Broad.

They will be glad to give you the list they compile for their customers. Among others who have such lists, are Spencer Trask & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York; J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York; Farson, Son & Co., 21 Broad Street, New York. When you write, mention Jasper. 2. The Laclede bonds would be the safe investment.

Beginner, Memphis, Tenn.: It is well for every beginner to learn the ways of Wall Street. Leading firms issue special market letters for the information of their customers. Alexander & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 47 Exchange Place, New York, issue a special weekly market letter worth reading. It usually deals with one particular stock, and thus gives the student of the market special information. This firm will buy odd lots and will be glad to send its market letter to any of my readers.

Margin, Boston: You buy securities on a margin when you do not pay for them in full—that is, brokers carry them by advancing their own funds. This enables one who believes in the future of a stock to buy more than he can pay for at once and take a profit if it advances. Walston H. Brown & Bros., members New York Stock Exchange, 45 Wall Street, New York, buy stocks on margin in large or small amounts. They invite correspondence from my readers.

Mechanic, St. Paul: There is no mystery about making investments. You can buy stocks or bonds just as you buy property of any kind. You can make an investment of \$100, \$500 or \$1000. Interest will be paid regularly, generally every six months. Bond and stock brokers are always anxious to give information about securities to those who want to learn something about them. Any of the advertisers in LESLIE'S WEEKLY will be glad to answer questions my readers may ask about securities they offer. It is only necessary to mention Jasper.

Industrial, Indianapolis: Stocks in well-established industrial concerns have made as good profits as any other, and will probably continue to do so. Bayne, Ring & Co., bankers, 55 Wall Street, New York, are recommending the stock of the E. T. Burrows Co., manufacturers of rustless wire screens, of Portland, Me. The Pfd. pays 6 per cent. and the Common has paid 10 per cent. for the past two years. A limited amount of the Pfd. and Common stock is offered on a profitable basis. Write to Bayne, Ring & Co., for their "Circular No. 55" for full information.

Six Per Cent., Lowell, Mass.: Bonds secured by first-class real estate in our leading cities like Chicago, New York, St. Louis, San Francisco, Seattle, or any other established community, are regarded favorably because of the continued growth of all leading American cities. A number of these bonds are advertised by substantial houses in LESLIE'S. It would pay investors to carefully consider the circulars of information and references these advertisers give. The shrewdest and most successful investors follow this plan. Leading publications do not accept advertisements of questionable parties.

Plunger, Denver: 1. The cheap curb stocks that in a booming time would probably show a profit include Manhattan Transit, selling at \$1.50 to \$2; N. Y. Trans., from 5 to 6; Houston Oil Common, around 10, and U. S. L. & H., around the same figure. I do not advise these as investments, but they are a better gamble than any of the cheap mining, oil, plantation and similar stocks. 2. Odd lots means lots of less than 100 shares. 3. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 71 Broadway, New York. Write for their "Circular B," on "Odd Lots." This firm will be glad to answer inquiries.

Spec., New Orleans: If the stock market should have an old-fashioned boom, all low-priced common stock, industrial and railway, would participate. The greatest profit is often made in these. I referred a few weeks ago to the possibilities of Union Bag & Paper Com., then selling around 5; Int. Paper Com., then selling around 10; American Beet Sugar, selling around 55 (and paying 5 per cent.); and U. S. Rubber Com. (paying 4 per cent.) selling around 45. All of these have had an advance. U. S. L. & H., now that it is to be listed, is showing strength. Those who hold it patiently ought to profit. The public buys stocks when they are selling high and neglects them when the market is low.

Steno., Seattle: U. S. L. & H. Company is actively engaged in lighting and heating railroad trains by electricity generated by the axles. This system is being utilized by a large number of leading railroads. The stock is about to be listed. Around 10 it looks cheaper than many industrial Common shares of the same quality. I do not advise its purchase as an investment, but only as a speculation. You can buy any number of shares from five up. Full details about U. S. L. & H. can be had by any reader who will write to Slattery & Co., dealers in stocks and bonds, 40 Exchange Place, New York.

NEW YORK, April 4, 1912.

JASPER

Bonds Retired.

THE Upchurch Lumber Company of Jacksonville, Fla., will retire \$25,000 bonds on April 1st. The bonds of this company—\$500,000—were handled by Farson, Son & Co., New York and Chicago, a year ago.



AMID the richness of a silken tapestry and storied marble, where taste is cultivated and commands the best—there is found unvarying appreciation of Nabisco Sugar Wafers.

Whether the service be simple or elaborate, this charming dessert confection is always appropriate and it always pleases.

In ten cent tins
Also in twenty-five cent tins



CHOCOLATE TOKENS—another delicate sweet with a coating of rich chocolate.

A Dependable Investment 6% Mortgage Bonds

OFFERED AT PAR (100) AND INTEREST DENOMINATIONS \$100, \$500, \$1000

Principal and interest secured by high-class, income-producing real estate in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City. A trust company acts as trustee for the bondholders.

Bonds tax exempt in New York State.

Write for circular 43.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE SECURITY CO.
CAPITAL STOCK \$3,950,000 42 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Game Poultry

Try It.

No condiment can equal Lea & Perrins' Sauce for delicacy of flavor. It is tasty, appetizing, and a digestive

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

It is a perfect relish for Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roasts, Gravies, Salad Dressings and Chafing Dish Cooking.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, N.Y.

Visit Yellowstone National Park

Season: June 15 to September 15

Geyers, canyons, beasts, birds, fish—no place like it in the world. Go there this summer on way to Pacific Coast. Low Convention and Tourist Rates. Write quick for details. Enclose 6 cents for this beautiful book, easily worth \$1.00.

Special parties being organized. Join the one from your section. Write today.

A. M. CLELAND, G.P.A., St. Paul, Minn.

Northern Pacific Ry

Detroit Marine Engine

Guaranteed Five Years

You are the sole judge of the engine and its merits. 25,000 satisfied users.

Greatest Engine Bargains ever offered. Nothing complicated or liable to get out of order. Waterproof ignition system. Money refunded if you are not satisfied.

Free Catalog. Detroit Engine Works, 1229 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL

without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL.

IT ONLY COSTS one cent to learn our unheard of prices and marvelous offers on highest grade \$211 model bicycles.

FACTORY PRICES Do not buy a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you write for our large Art Catalog and learn our wonderful propositions on first sample bicycle going to your town.

RIDER AGENTS making big money exhibiting and selling our bicycles. We sell cheaper than any other factory.

TIRES, Coaster-Brake rear wheels, lamps, repairs and all supplies at half priced.

Do Not Wait! Write today for our special offer.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. B-17 CHICAGO

AGENTS 100% PROFIT

The Ocean Spray is a wonderful seller. Everybody wants one. Gives genuine invigorating sea bath at home. Fits any bath tub spout. Best materials. Guaranteed. Write for quick terms, prices and territory. Howe Rubber Co., 45 Austin St., Newark, N. J.

CLASS PINS AND BADGES

For College, School, Society or Lodge.

Descriptive catalog with attractive prices mailed free upon request. Either style of pins here illustrated with any three letters and figures, one or two colors of enamel. STERLING SILVER, 25¢ each; \$2.50 doz.; SILVER PLATE, 10¢ each; \$1.00 doz.

BASTIAN BROS. CO., Dept. 721 ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Best Birds, Best Eggs, Lowest Prices

All leading varieties pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Largest Poultry Farm in the world. Fowls, Eggs and Incubators at lowest prices. Send for big book, "Poultry for Profit." Tells how to raise poultry and run incubators successfully. Send 1¢ for postage.

J. W. MILLER CO., Box 408, Freeport, Ill.

EUROPE and the NORTH CAPE.

'Round the World and South America. Attractive Routes and fares.

CLARK'S TOURS, Times Building, New York

The Truth About Labor in the Steel Mills

(Continued from page 419.)

can be found in Munhall, without excepting those in much better circumstances. Mrs. Lebbeda seemed a very happy woman and was profuse in her expressions of admiration for this country, in which her children are growing up as citizens. "Everybody who economizes here may live as we do," said she.

Michael Wassil, a Slav, aged 50 years, in service in the mills for 11 years as a laborer, now receiving \$1.90 a day for 10 hours day work and \$2.07 for 12 hours at night, lives in and owns the cottage adjoining that of Lebbeda. He was in the mill, but his daughter, a pretty girl, attractively dressed, who helps her mother in the house and who has been educated in the Munhall schools, was interviewed. "My father," said she, "has lived in this country 23 years. He did not come here with the intention of staying, but has permanently settled here."

A brief review of others—most of whom started as laborers—at Homestead who are in relatively good circumstances is illuminating as to this whole question of labor in these plants.

Louis Regdon, a Hungarian tool-maker, started at Homestead 7 years ago, at 30 cents an hour. He is now earning 38 cents an hour. He owns a five-room house and five lots in Homestead.

Mike Evancho, a Slav, started as a laborer at Homestead 22 years ago, at 15 cents an hour. He is now a "hook-on," at 20 cents an hour, is married and has six children. The company lent him \$1,400 to buy a \$2,500 home.

John Besenyi, started 6 years ago as a laborer at 17½ cents an hour, is now a hook-on at 22½ cents an hour, and recently lent his brother \$500 toward buying a home.

George Bercsh, 23 years at Homestead; started as a laborer at 14 cents an hour. He is now a machinist's helper, at \$2.20 a day. He owns a farm in the old country, bought with his earnings here, and is naturalized.

Joe Dervis, a Slav, ten years at Homestead, started as a machinist at 24 cents an hour, and now receives 28. He has a home worth \$2,100.

Frank Makrowsky, a Hungarian, started as a toolmaker 10 years ago, at 30 cents an hour, and is now receiving 36 cents. He owns several shares of Steel stock.

Joseph Trench, an Austrian, 28 years with the company, started as a laborer at \$1.80 a day, and now makes \$2.10. He owns a five-room house, worth \$2,500.

George Koritko, a Slav, started as a laborer 27 years ago, at 12½ cents an hour, and now makes \$2.50 a day. He owns a house and is naturalized.

Steve Majoros, a Slav, 29 years with the company, started as a laborer at 12½ cents an hour. He is now a pull-around at \$2 a day, owns a six-room house and is a citizen.

George Soka, a Slav, 19 years with the company, started as a laborer at 13 cents an hour. He is now a sheerman's helper at 28 cents an hour and a citizen with money.

Pete Dargo, a Hungarian, 10 years with the company, began as a laborer at \$1.65 a day. He is now a water-tender at \$3 a day, owns a three-room house and sends money to his father in the old country.

Ignac Ulivetz, a Pole, 18 years with the company, started as a laborer at 15 cents an hour and is now a weigher at \$4 a day. He has a home worth \$3,200, for the building of which the company advanced him \$1,500.

Jake Geselius, a Swede, 20 years with the company, began as a laborer at \$1.40 a day and is now a stranner at \$3 a day. "The company rents me a five-room house for \$11 a month," said he, "and furnishes me water and electric light and does all repairs. This is much cheaper for me than if I should build a house to occupy myself."

Ben Radowski, a Lithuanian, 14 years with the company, began as a laborer at 15 cents an hour. He now gets \$3 a day as a skilled man and owns a three-room house worth \$450. "I deposited money with the company until I was able to buy my house," said he, "and I own a share of preferred Steel stock and am buying two shares of common this year."

Joe Bensur, a Slav, has been in service three years as a ladleman at \$2.50 a day. He worked on a railroad before coming to the Carnegie Company, which, he says, "takes better care of its men than the railroad." He borrowed \$850 from the company, and now has a home worth \$1,850.

Frank Kopriva, a Bohemian, 21 years with the company, began as a laborer at 14 cents an hour. He is now a rigger at \$2.96 a day, owns a home worth \$900 and has money in bank. He bought one share of Steel stock at \$75 and sold it for \$116.

Paul Gabol, a Lithuanian, 26 years in the service, began as a laborer at 12½ cents an hour, is now a bottom maker at \$5 a day, and owns a farm in the old country, bought with his earnings. He has made four trips to the old country during the 26 years.

Joe Zsido, a Slav, 23 years in service, began as a laborer at \$1.32 a day and is now a millwright's helper at 24 cents an hour. He owns a three-room house worth \$1,350. He is buying one share of Steel preferred this year.

Mike Shoppo, a Slav, 23 years with the company, began as a laborer at 14 cents an hour. He is now a repairman at 32 cents an hour. He owns a seven-room house worth \$4,300, for which he borrowed \$1,000 from the company. He is the father of ten children.

Steve Hagedus, a Hungarian, began his 10 years' service as a laborer at \$1.60 a day and now gets 23 cents an hour. He owns a home worth \$1,500 and is buying a share of Steel preferred this year.

Joe Raix, a Hungarian, a blacksmith of 7 years' service here at 34 cents an hour, received 28 cents an hour from an independent steel plant for which he previously worked. He owns a four-room house valued at \$1,800, for which he receives \$15 a month rent; a brick block of twelve rooms, valued at \$7,000, on which there is a mortgage for \$4,500 and for which he receives \$55 a month rent, with a store vacant. He lives with his family in three rooms in the building.

Steve Berres, a Hungarian, started 14 years ago as a laborer at \$1.32 a day and is now a sheerman's helper at \$3 a day. He saved \$3,000 in eight years and invested most of it in a dairy farm near Pittsburgh, but "lost out" on account of hard times.

Joe Ivan, a Hungarian, 9 years ago started as a laborer at 16 cents an hour and is now gearer at \$2.40 a day. He owns a house worth \$2,800, for which he borrowed \$600 from the company.

Stanislaus Stankunas, a Lithuanian, started 19 years ago as a laborer at \$1.60 a day and is now a sawyer at \$4.50 a day. He owns a six-room house worth \$1,000, has six shares of Steel preferred, is buying two more shares and has money in the bank.

The terms of labor of these men—who represent hundreds that have been with the company for a generation or more—are significant of the general satisfaction which long service implies. And these also are but a few of the hundreds who are in good pecuniary circumstances.

If there is dissatisfaction, it relates chiefly to the rule that limits work to six days a week. A great majority throughout the mills work on tonnage, which is but another form of piece work; and many men—particularly the foreigners—would prefer to work seven days. It has been claimed by critics of the United States Steel Corporation that the six-day rule is a pretense. I proved the good faith of the company, however, beyond a doubt, by visiting the Clairton plant on a Sunday. Clairton is one of the most complete and modern steel plants in the world, employing from 1,600 to 1,800 men. My tour was started at the great pig-iron furnace, where six men were in sight and three at work, as the furnace was ready to deliver. But down through the works, through the stock yards, the open hearths, the mechanical department, the machine shops, the pattern, carpenter and pipe shops, the twenty-one-inch mill, the structural mill, the fourteen-inch-bar mill, the forty-inch-bloom mill and other buildings, less than fifty men were seen, and one gang of these were making boiler repairs in emergency and had enjoyed their day off on Saturday.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

LESLIE'S WEEKLY
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
SERVICE
Leslie's
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
350,000 Circulation Guaranteed

AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED

AGENTS—PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. SHEET Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 2413, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago

"ALCA" THE FAMOUS \$6.00 VACUUM CLEANER seeks a few more willing agents to show its merit, and promises prosperity and success in return. Write for gilt-edge proposition. Alca Co., 362 W. 50th St., N.Y.

AGENTS MAKE \$75.00 TO \$200 A MONTH selling Novelty Knives. Transparent Handles with photo, name, address, lodge emblems, etc. One agent made \$80.00 in 8 days. Sales easily made. Big Profit. Write to-day for terms. Novelty Cutlery Co., 338 Bar St., Canton, O.

SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE COMPLETE line of formaldehyde fumigators, liquid soap, sweeping compound, disinfectants and sanitary supplies. The Fornacon Co., 42 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

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Real Gems Made by Science.

(Continued from page 421.)

was given this sapphire—a magnificent product which has all the qualities of the natural stone.

The rubies, sapphires and emeralds made in the laboratory are found to be identical in every respect with natural stones, except, perhaps, in their optical properties, as revealed by the refractometer, and this difference is only distinguishable by experts. So much for these stones. There are other gems obtained in the laboratory, as a stone having a beautiful pink or pale rose tint, and a light green stone which changes to a pale red under artificial light, and other stones such as Nature never made.

The exact method by which these wonderful gems are made consists in fusing together in an oxyhydrogen furnace the ingredients which compose a given stone. Now, it has been shown by analyses that the natural ruby is composed of ninety-eight per cent. alumina and about two per cent. of chrome oxide. As the most available form of alumina found in commerce is ammonium alum, the operations are begun with this substance.

The alum is heated until all the water as well as the sulphur and other impurities are carried off, the resulting mass being pure alumina. This fine white powder, when heated, develops into a white sapphire. If a blue sapphire is desired, the alumina is combined with titanium or ferric oxides, while for the ruby the alumina is mixed with chrome

oxide. It is these oxides that give color to the stones.

The fusion starts at about 1,900 degrees, and then the birth of the gem begins. First a little stalk, not larger than a pinhead, begins to grow in the fire. As it grows taller, it broadens out under the skilled manipulation of the operator, forming a pear with its point down, brilliant in the white flame of the furnace.

When the desired size is reached, the operator quickly shuts off the gases and leaves the bulb to cool for a few minutes. It is now taken out of the furnace, and, behold! there is the crystallized gem in the rough. The boule, as it is called, needs only the lapidary's art to turn it into a beautiful gem.

The manufacture of synthetic diamonds is not such an easy matter. The first synthetic diamonds were produced by Professor Henri Moissan, a French chemist, in 1901. It is well known that the diamond is merely crystallized carbon. Carbon occurs in combination in nearly everything in nature, including vegetable and animal life and their fossil remains. When carbon is found uncombined with other substances, it takes on three very different forms, namely, (1) common carbon, such as electric light and battery carbons are made of; (2) graphite, such as lubricators and lead pencils are made of; and (3) the diamond. The diamond is crystallized carbon; the other two are not crystallized.

To produce synthetic diamonds, both heat and pressure are required. To obtain the enormously high temperature necessary to crystallize carbon, an electric furnace is used. The electric furnace in which Moissan makes his artificial diamonds comprises an iron case, having a block of carbonate of lime which forms the body of the furnace. This electric furnace takes a current of 1,000 amperes, at a pressure of 500 volts, and develops heat to a temperature of 6,000 degrees.

To make a synthetic diamond, a quarter of a pound of soft iron, together with some powdered carbon, is put into the crucible, which is then set in the furnace and the current turned on. In six minutes the highest temperature man is capable of producing is reached. The next step is to subject the carbon to an enormous pressure. This is done by grasping the crucible with a pair of tongs and plunging it into cold water. This causes the molten iron to contract with such force that the fluid carbon is suddenly converted into brilliant, minute crystals, possessing the hardness, specific gravity and refraction of the diamond. Spherical masses the size of peas have been obtained, and it is this process which is now being developed for the commercial manufacture of the gems.

The process of making pearls differs widely from those employed in making crystallized gems. There is no synthetic process available, yet the scientist has found he cannot do better than to follow Nature as closely as possible. So upon a round, solid core there is deposited layer after layer of a material which has the fine texture and sheen of the natural pearl. The composition of the substance used is more or less secret, but the pearls made by Professor Tecla have the same soft luster, hardness and weight of the gems which come from the fisheries of Ceylon and the Sulu seas. There is this difference, though—the product of man's art costs about one-fifth of those obtained by the oyster's protective faculty, but they are none the less beautiful for that.

The commercial interest which the foregoing gems have for the jewelry trade lies in the possibility of putting within the reach of the greatest number of those who admire gems because of their quality and not for their rarity gems as beautiful and lasting as the natural stones which were reserved until recently for a few privileged ones alone.

What Electricity Means to Women.

(Continued from page 421.)

degree of temperature, but it also spreads the heat over a considerable area of surface.

The first electric heating device to be introduced into the home was the electric flatiron. After its success had been demonstrated, there came in with a rush all manner of electric cooking and other utensils, and they are still coming in.



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"Since that time I have had several such attacks, suffering greatly. The last attack was about 3 months ago, and I endured untold agonies.

"The doctor then said that I would have to eat less starchy stuff, so I began the use of Grape-Nuts food, for I knew it to be pre-digested, and have continued same with most gratifying results. It has built me up wonderfully. I gained 10 pounds in the first 8 weeks that I used Grape-Nuts; my general health is better than ever before, my brain is clearer and my nerves stronger.

"For breakfast and dinner, each, I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with cream, a small slice of dry toast, an egg soft boiled and a cup of Postum; and I make the evening meal on Grape-Nuts and cream alone—this gives me a good night's rest. I am well again." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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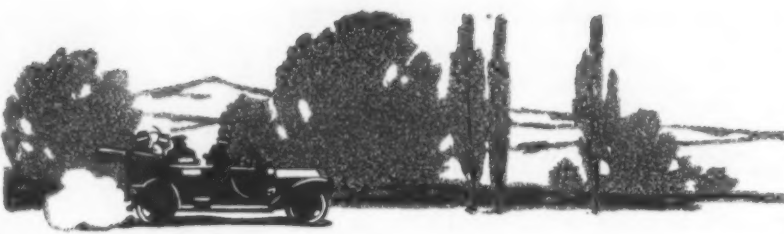
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Motorist's Column

Automobile Bureau

By R. B. JOHNSTON

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

BOTH old and new motorists should take special care to avoid any chance of injury or damage in skidding accidents now that spring is here with its sudden showers. When a man starts out in a heavy rain he will drive carefully, while if he is overtaken by a quick rainfall he is likely to start for home at a rapid rate, taking chances that he would avoid during pleasant weather.

If you begin to skid, do not throw out the clutch suddenly and put on the brakes, as that is one of the surest ways of making a car skid, even when not taking a curve. Should you take a turn too fast and begin to skid, throttle the engine down as low as it will go and straighten out a second. This will stop any kind of skidding. If, however, you throw out the clutch, the engine will speed up and the centrifugal force of the revolving parts will send it to one side or the other. In case straightening out the wheels—that is, pointing them the way the car is slipping—does not totally stop the side slip, or you are too near the side of the road to have the necessary space, a little added power will give the rear wheels sufficient traction to hold the car on the road and to carry it around the rest of the curve safely.

The most certain way to prevent skidding is to use tire chains. The non-skid treads with steel studs or rubber projections are all good, but in some cases chains will be found necessary. In a slight rain the smooth asphalt pavement is more apt to cause a worry for skidding than a heavy downpour of rain. It is a growing practice among experienced motorists to use non-skid tires or chains on all four wheels.

R. A. P., New York: Engine does not throttle up. As you describe the trouble I believe that it comes from some small obstruction in the feed pipe from the tank to the carburetor. This may be due to a bit of waste which will allow a certain amount of gas to pass and no more; therefore you cannot obtain a richer mixture from your carburetor, or again it may be some dirt collected in the pipe. Disconnect the pipe where it enters the carburetor, and by means of a rubber connection force water through it and out through the tank. This will undoubtedly clean out the obstruction. If this does not do so try passing a long wire through.

A. C. H., Lowell: 1. Entries for 500 Mile International Sweepstakes. The management of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway has announced twelve entries for the second annual contest on May 30. Nine of these cars are American, two are German and one Italian. It is reported that a number of other cars will be entered in the near future, but the speedway people do not announce any entries until they have received the signed entry blank and the check for the entry fee. 2. Harroun's car averaged 74.61 miles per hour when it won the first 500 mile race last Decoration Day. 3. It is not expected that Harroun will compete in this year's race, as he announced his retirement from active competition last summer.

P. C., Macon: Cleaning automobile tires. It is quite true that some motorists use gasoline or kerosene to clean off their tires, but this is very injurious to the tire. I have known cases where chauffeurs have done this because they were disinclined to do the slightly harder work necessary to clean the tire by using water alone. If your tires have run over grease on the floor of your garage you can easily wash the grease off by adding some good soap to the water and using an ordinary scrubbing brush, accompanied by a little elbow grease. When washing your car or your tires be very careful not to allow any water to get inside the tire casing. Water will rot the canvas if it gets inside the casing. Above all, do not attempt to wash a tire when it has been removed from the rim. The easiest way is to jack up the car and placing a basin under the wheel make the wheel revolve in the water in such a way that the tire is only partially immersed and the rim is not covered.

A. J. P., Philadelphia: Timing magneto. It is my opinion that this is too much of a task for even a Philadelphia lawyer. My suggestion would be that you follow the advice of *Punch* to the young man who asked for guidance when about to be married, and that you have your magneto attended to by the car agent in your city. Magneto's are one of the most dependable parts of motor cars and give very little trouble. They are so constructed that exact adjustment is necessary to their efficient working, and they are quite sure to be adjusted properly when a car is sent out by the manufacturer. If trouble develops later the magneto is often blamed when it was the carburetor adjustment that needed attention.

V. N., Oakland: Change in cooling system. As your car was designed for a pump feed it is not in all probability feasible to change it to a thermo syphon. In these last-named systems the piping has to be very large so as to reduce the friction in proportion to the amount of water so that the water will circulate at all. Again, in the thermo syphon system the engine has to be the lowest part of the system—i. e., the water jackets have to be lower than the larger portion of the radiator, so that when the water is heated in the engine it has somewhere to rise to and the cooler water will sink into its place. Your idea

would perhaps be feasible if your car was an expensive one that uses a combination of the pump and thermo syphon system, in which case it would already be so arranged that the water would only be aided by the pump. You had better take out the pump and send it to the manufacturer and have him repair it or get a new one.

M. A. S., Winnipeg: Anti-freezing mixture. Denatured alcohol is one of the best things to use in a radiator to prevent freezing troubles in winter. If the weather does not get much colder than zero a mixture of two-thirds water and one-third denatured alcohol will not freeze. It is better to use alcohol than glycerine, because glycerine has a bad effect on the rubber-hose connections between the radiator and the water jackets. Alcohol does not affect rubber. If the weather is very cold make the proportion of alcohol larger.

J. M., Chicago: Increasing force of explosion in cylinders. I do not think it a good plan to use in a motor car engine. It has been claimed that various additions were made to the fuel supply of racing cars here and abroad in the earlier days of motoring. This practice has been abandoned, and at the present time all of the various governing bodies that control automobile racing have strict rules forbidding the use of any aid to carburetion except atmospheric air. At some races it is the custom of the officials to examine the gasoline in order to determine if anything has been added to it that will increase its normal explosive power. I am quite sure your car will be quite fast enough for any real use you wish to make of it and fear you might be seriously injured if you tried to increase the explosive power of the gasoline in your engine.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Broadway Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

STATISTICS as to causes of death compiled by life-insurance companies may not differ relatively except when various periods are compared. Yet changes as to causes of death are always making in these statistics, which more and more strongly suggest the wisdom of insurance and the unwisdom of negligence to insure. Old age as a cause of death figures infrequently in such statistics. Few persons really die from this cause, and that fact at once emphasizes the need of insurance as a protection. Accidents kill many, and accidents, of course, embody that element of surprise that should serve as a warning to the uninsured. Yet there are diseases deaths from which should also serve as admonitions to the careless. Pneumonia, like an accident, strikes down the most robust unexpectedly, and in a table issued by the New York Life, showing 787 deaths in its administration during December last, it is stated that sixty-eight of this number were from that disease, which, like heart disease, of which there were ninety-eight deaths during December, is in a measure one of the penalties of this strenuous age. Statistics show that but three persons in one hundred have a competence in old age, unless it is found in the cash value of a life-insurance policy.

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C., Cleveland: Absurdly extravagant statements have been made concerning the earnings of insurance companies. Leave the stock alone.

C., Natick, Mass.: The Prudential, of Newark, is very prosperous, has an abundant surplus and its standing is high.

L., Sunbury, Pa.: The Herald of Liberty is an assessment association organized in 1900. I do not recommend assessment insurance.

C., Perth Amboy, N. J.: The Federal Casualty of Detroit has been doing business for the past six years and reports a growing surplus.

C., Warren, O., J., Portland, Ore., and L., New Orleans: The Postal Life of New York is under the strict supervision of the Insurance Department of this State.

C., Brooklyn, N. Y.: The Columbian National of Boston was organized about ten years ago. Expenses of management look high as they usually are in companies seeking to establish their business.

W., Boston: State your age, and address your inquiry to the Travelers Insurance Co., Accident Department, Hartford, Conn. This company is one of the strongest in the country.

B., Big Eddy, Ore.: You are right in your conclusion in reference to the Assessment Association. It offers too much for too little. Get the best you can in life insurance. The cheapest is not always the best.

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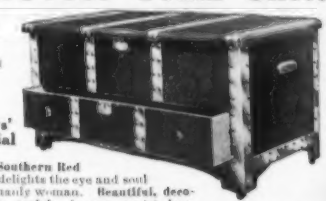
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Chief Executive Malloch, the able of Chicago, at

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MISS HARRIETTE KEELER.
An able woman, years old, who has chosen as Superintendent of School of Cleveland, O.

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People Talked About

THE MOST promising development of the preliminaries to the establishing of a school of journalism at Columbia University, under the endowment of the late Joseph Pulitzer,



DR. TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

A distinguished newspaper man who is now director of the Pulitzer School of Journalism.

was the appointment of Dr. Talcott Williams as the director of that school. Dr. Williams brings to the task a comprehensive and practical knowledge of his profession, founded on forty years of versatile work in the editorial rooms of great newspapers. He represents the very best in American journalism, and his individuality has brilliantly survived the tendency in later newspaper work to obliterate personality. Dr. Williams began his career on the New York World in 1873, and four years later became Washington correspondent of the New York Sun and the San Francisco Chronicle. In 1879 he became editorial writer on the Springfield Republican, and from that journal went to the Philadelphia Press, where he has been associate editor ever since. He has always been educationally active and is a member of various learned societies. He is a man of vast information, imaginative

ONE OF the largest gifts by a parent to children ever recorded was that lately made by Henry Phipps, Sr., the Pittsburgh capitalist and philanthropist, to his three sons, John S., Henry and Howard Phipps. Mr. Phipps deeded to these sons three great skyscrapers in Pittsburgh, valued at \$10,000,000. A few weeks previous he gave to the same sons \$3,000,000 worth of Chicago real estate, and documents recorded at Salt Lake City show that he has also conveyed to them \$2,000,000 worth of real estate in that place. It is stated that his object in parting with the property at this time is the desire to be relieved of business cares. He is now seventy-three years old and has withdrawn from most of the enterprises he was once connected with. Mr. Phipps was formerly a partner of Andrew Carnegie and his fortune is estimated as \$75,000,000. He is a man of generosity and public spirit, has given several million dollars for educational and benevolent purposes, and is one of the most highly esteemed of American captains of industry and philanthropists.



HENRY PHIPPS, SR., The Pittsburgh millionaire, who lately transferred \$15,000,000 worth of real estate to his three sons.



WHEN PRESIDENT MET PRESIDENT.

Chief Executive of the United States shaking hands with Douglas Malloch, the able young journalist who is the head of the Press Club of Chicago, at a reception given by the club to Mr. Taft during his recent visit to that city.

and original in thought, gifted as an orator and in social converse, and will be at the new school, as he always has been in journalism, an inspiration to young men. The school cannot fail to prosper under his administration.

FOLLOWING the example of Chicago, Cleveland, O., recently elected a woman as the superintendent of its public schools. Miss Harriet L. Keeler, the new incumbent of the office, is more than sixty-five years old, but the board of education which selected her for the place believed that it could not find a better superintendent. From 1870, when she was graduated from Oberlin College, until 1909, Miss Keeler had been connected with the public schools of her city. Three years ago she resigned, in order to give her time to writing. Her election as superintendent was a surprise to her, as she supposed that she was permanently out of active school work and was to devote the rest of her life to writing text-books. But the Cleveland school system was disturbed by a fierce factional fight and she was elected to restore harmony. Miss Keeler's views of school administration are practical and sensible. She will undoubtedly make a great success of it in her present position.



MISS HARRIET L. KEELER. An able woman, 65 years old, who has been chosen as Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland, Ohio.

brother, Sir Herbert Stern, who has also been elevated to the peerage.

A SECRETARY to President Yuan Shi-Kai of China has been provided by Columbia University, in Vi-Kynin Wellington Koo, one of its students. Mr. Koo was graduated from Columbia in 1908, with an enviable record.

BECAUSE the Governor's traveling appropriation of \$500 made by the last Legislature has been expended, and because he is a man of limited means, Governor Oswald West, of Oregon, will take a five-hundred-mile ride on horseback next fall, from Salem, Ore., to Boise, Idaho, to attend a meeting of Western Governors. The route lies through the mountains, and for much of the way the journeying will be slow and difficult; but the Governor says that he can hardly afford to go by train, and he is not willing to create a deficit and ask the Legislature at its next session to make it good. Besides avoiding public expense, the Governor will on his way render excellent public service, for he is an earnest advocate of improved roads, and he will preach that doctrine wherever opportunity will offer. Probably the ruggedness of the highways he must pursue will add the fervor of personal experience to his appeals.



HON. OSWALD WEST, Governor of Oregon, who will ride on horseback 500 miles to save expense to the State.

Chatter Concerning Cheese

BY FRANKLIN O. KING

This World is like a Big Round Cheese, and It is Populated with all Sorts and Conditions of Humanity. Some of us are Helpful, some Harmful, but Many of Us are Merely like Mud on a Wagon Wheel—we neither Help the Wheel go Round, nor add very Much to the Appearance of Things. A Few of us Think We are the "Whole Cheese," but We're Not, and Few besides Ourselves have Inflated Ideas regarding our Importance. The Trouble with Most of Us, however, is our inability to take Life Seriously, and a Tendency to Underestimate Our Own Intrinsic Worth. More Men have Lost Out through "Cold Feet," than by Reason of "Swelled Head."

You haven't any Real Reason for being Poor, and You Know It. If you would make a Real Stand against Poverty, and Put up Half the Battle You are Capable of, Nothing in the World could Prevent Your final Success. To Win, however, Under Present Conditions, requires not only Tireless Industry, but the Development of a Trait most of us know very Little about—FRUGALITY. Saving is the Antidote for Slaving. Every Little Bit Added To What You've Got Will Some Day Buy You a House and Lot. Don't be a Jelly-fish. Cut loose from



Two Texas Gulf Coast Products

Gay Companions—Cut out a Few Habits, Cut down Expenses, and You'll Cut a better Figure with Your Friends and Family.

The Systematic Saver Accumulates slowly, unless his Savings are Put to Work where They can Earn Something Worth While. Fifteen Hundred Dollars put into the Savings Bank will, in One Year, at 3 per cent, earn You less than Fifty Dollars. Half of Fifteen Hundred Dollars invested in One of our Ten-Acre Danbury Colony Farms, in convenient Monthly Payments (Protected by Sickness and Insurance Clauses) will Earn Freedom from Care, and that Comfort which comes from the Ability to Sit under One's "Own Vine and Fig Tree," with a certain Income Insured.

The Best Incentive to Persistent and Systematic Saving is the Desire to Get a Home. The Best Place I know of to Get a Home is in the Rain Belt of Gulf Coast Texas, where You can Grow Three big Money-Making Crops a Year,

and where Irrigation and Fertilization do not Eat up the Profits Your Hands Create.

M. L. Mebane, who owns a farm just across Chocolate Bayou from our land, received the past season \$2300 for his six-acre strawberry crop, f. o. b. cars, Chocolate Bayou Station.

Do You Know that Growers of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of \$300 to \$500 an Acre in Gulf Coast Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than \$1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in our Country? If You Do Not know these things, you should read up on the subject, and you must not fail to get Our Free Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of growing crops, etc.

What would you think of a little town of about 1,200 People situated near our lands, where they ship on an average of \$400,000 worth of Fruit, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, etc., a year? During 1910 this Community shipped nearly \$100,000 worth of Strawberries alone.

I believe You could save 25 cents a day if you Tried. I Know You would TRY if You Could Realize one-half the Opportunities offered by this Wonderfully Fertile Soil of our Danbury Colony. Remember—Our Early Vegetables get to Northern Markets in Mid-Winter and Early Spring, when they command top prices.

We are situated within convenient shipping distance of Three Good Railroads, and in addition to, this have the inestimable Advantages of Water Transportation through the Splendid Harbors of Galveston and Velasco, so that our Freight Rates are Cut Practically in Half. The Climate is Extremely Healthful and Superior to that of California or Florida—Winter or Summer—owing to the Constant Gulf Breeze.

Our Contract Embodies Life and Accident Insurance, and should You Die, or become totally disabled, Your Family, or anyone else You name, will get the Farm without the Payment of another Penny. If You should be Dissatisfied, we will Absolutely Refund your Money, as per the Terms of Our Guarantee.

Write for our Free Book. Fill Out the Blank Space below with your Name and Address, plainly written, and mail it to the Texas-Gulf Realty Company, 1371 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Illinois. Read It Carefully, then use your Own Good Judgment.

★ ★ ★

Please send me your book, "Independence With Ten Acres."

April 11th issue of Leslie's Weekly.

Paddle Your Own Canoe

It's fun to own your own canoe; to have it whenever you want it; to trim it up with your flags and cushions; to keep it out as long as you like. Canoeing is most fun when your canoe is an

"Old Town Canoe"

for here is the added pride of possessing the highest class canoe in the world. It is light, swift, safe, easily managed. Models for all purposes. Write for our catalogue—full of canoe facts and canoeing pictures. Agents everywhere. 2000 canoes in stock. Prompt deliveries.

OLD TOWN CANOE CO., 674 MIDDLE ST., OLD TOWN, ME., U. S. A.



The Finishing Touch to Your Spring Attire

The Furrow. The most distinctive Spring hat ever made. Comes in dark gray, light gray, tan and brown. Same hat imported from Austria will cost you \$2. We make it here—minus duty—and sell it for \$2—prepaid. Made of fine felt. You'll like it as soon as you see it. If you don't—your money back by return mail. State size, color and send \$2 today. Write for 1912 Style Book of Hats and Caps—FREE.

FRENCH P. H. CO., 58 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

2 H. P. ENGINE

\$39 With fittings, including propeller and stuffing box, wiring, etc.

FOR ALL KINDS OF BOATS Used in Government Harbor Service and Chicago Police Boats. Extra power and extra wear. Compact, reliable, silent, low running cost. The perfect two-cycle reversing engine. 2-year guarantee. A woman or child can run it. 3, 4, 6, 10 H.P.—proportionately low priced. Special prices to boat builders and agents. Book Free. Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, 501 Spring St., Eau Claire, Wis.

A QUARTER CENTURY BEFORE THE PUBLIC

Over Five Million Free Samples Given Away Each Year. The Constant and Increasing Sales From Samples Proves the Genuine Merit of

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

Shake Into Your Shoes

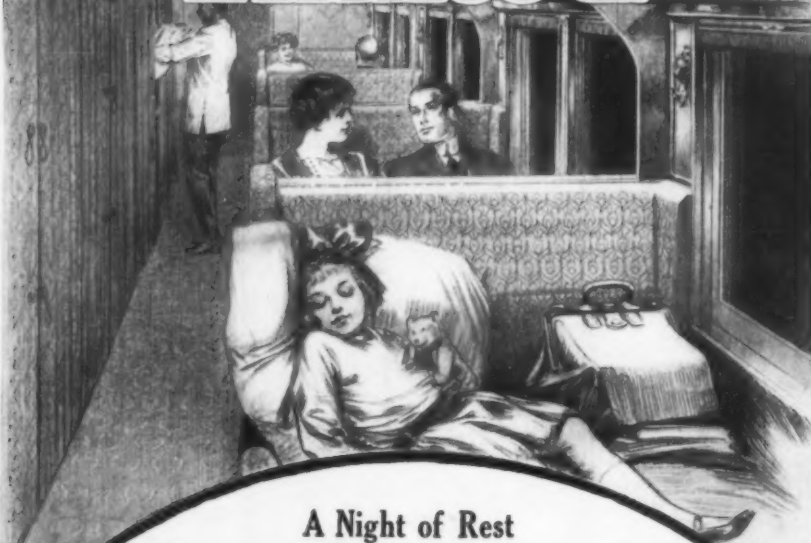
Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for the feet. Are you a trifle sensitive about the size of your shoes? Many people wear shoes a size smaller by shaking Allen's Foot-Ease into them. Just the thing for Aching, hot feet and for Breaking In New Shoes. If you have tired, swollen, tender feet, Allen's Foot-Ease gives instant relief. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold everywhere, 25c. Do not accept any substitute. FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail. ALLEN S. OLINSTEAD, LE ROY, N. Y.

Advertising of Advertising—

Everybody is talking about it, but Leslie's Weekly and Judge are doing it.

(See inside front cover of this issue)

20th Century Limited



A Night of Rest Between New York or Boston and Chicago

That is what you can count upon when you take the famous Twentieth Century Limited over the gradeless "Water Level Route" of the New York Central Lines.

All the conveniences of your home—the luxuries of the finest hotel or club—add to your comfort and enjoyment.

Lv. New York 4.00 p.m.	Lv. Chicago 2.30 p.m.
Lv. Boston 1.30 p.m.	Ar. Boston 11.50 a.m.
Ar. Chicago 8.55 a.m.	Ar. New York 9.25 a.m.

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LINES

"The Train that Saves
a Business Day"

NEW YORK
CENTRAL
LINES

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Send No Money Just Your Name and Address

for the most complete and valuable Camp Guide ever issued. The right kind of a camping trip is the healthiest and most enjoyable way of spending your vacation that you can possibly find. This valuable FREE BOOK will point you thoroughly on every camping question. It is full of valuable camp secrets, has been compiled by the most experienced men. It is thoroughly practical and reliable in every respect. SEND FOR YOUR COPY TODAY—RIGHT NOW!

Look at These Wonderful Bargains

This Family Compartment Tent
6x16 1-3 ft. Made of the best 10 oz. Double Filling Duck. Can be divided into rooms for sleeping and dining. The most comfortable tent made, only **\$23.75**

This 7x7 Foot Wall Tent
Perfectly constructed of first quality 8 oz. Double Filling Duck. Will give excellent service even on the severest camping trips. Simply wonderful value at **\$4.95**

Regular Indian Wigwam
Decorated in attractive style. Set up with tripod instead of center pole and stakes, all clear space inside. Best tent ever made for lawn use or picnics. 11 ft. 4 in. Diameter 5 ft. 6 in. only **\$1.50**

Now Write FREE CAMP GUIDE

and complete catalog listing thousands of the most remarkable values in Tents, Sails, Flags, Canvas Goods and Camper's Supplies of all kinds. We are the largest manufacturers of this class of goods in the world and we sell direct from our immense factories to you. Send for the Catalog and Camp Guide today. Even if you do not intend to go camping this year, you will be sure to need this information sometime. So send your name and address for the FREE book today.

H. Channon Company, Dept. 2414—26 Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

Toppan Power Dories and Motors



KNOCK DOWN DORIES, EASY TO BUILD

Send for free circular and prices.

TOPPAN BOAT MFG. CO., 26 Haverhill St., Boston, Mass.

Photographs of the Maine.

BEAUTIFUL panorama photographs of the "Maine" being towed out to sea for burial. Size 4 ft. by 10 in. Price \$2.00 postpaid. Harris Bros. Co., Havana, Cuba.

SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short Story taught by J. Berg Esenwein, Editor, Lippincott's Magazine.
250-page catalogue free. Write to-day.
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Mr. Esenwein
100 Essex Place, Springfield, Mass.

Fortunes in Mushroom:

Easiest Money-Making Proposition you can find. MARVELOUS returns from small outlay. Others using their spare time have made big money. WHY NOT YOU? Grow in boxes, in cellars, under barns, etc. Write for Free Booklet, JERSEY MUSHROOM CO., Dept. F, East Orange, New Jersey



Curious Uses of Liquid Air.

(Continued from page 422.)

performer pours out what appears to be water, yet, strangely enough, it does not wet anything; now he lights a cigar at the spout, and the next instant he immerses a rubber ball in a glass of the liquid, and, throwing the ball on the floor, it breaks into a hundred pieces. It simply shows how hard a piece of soft rubber can be frozen.

When a succulent beefsteak is immersed in the magic liquid, it takes on the appearance of oxidized iron, and when struck with a hammer it rings with a pure metallic tone. Even mercury can be frozen solid, and when made into the shape of a hammer nails can be driven with it. Under the action of liquid air, tin becomes as brittle as glass, and the performer does not hesitate to thrust his hand through the bottom of a vessel thus treated.

Monticello, Jefferson's Famous Home.

(Continued from page 420.)

fortune. It was sold to help pay Mr. Jefferson's debts, and passed into the possession of Commodore Uriah P. Levy, of the United States navy. The commodore tried to give it to the United States, but the negotiations were not completed before the breaking out of the war between the States. As the property of an enemy to the South, it was confiscated by the Confederate government and sold to Benjamin F. Ficklen, a wealthy owner of stage and transportation lines. He tried to give it to the Confederate government as a home for sailors, but the transfer was not effected before the Confederate government went out of business. In the meantime the caretaker held the property by squatter sovereignty for a number of years, while the litigation for its restoration to the Levy heirs dragged its weary life along. Finally an adjustment was made and it came into the possession of the Hon. Jefferson M. Levy, of New York, the present owner. Mr. Levy has restored the place, in form and substance, as far as possible to the original Jeffersonian model, and makes his summer home there.

Hard by the mansion, on the shelf of the mountain, is the family graveyard, where a granite column marks the final resting place of "The Author of the Declaration of Independence" and "The Father of the University of Virginia."

Transmission of Messages by "Wireless."

(Continued from page 425.)

electro-magnetic energy is again converted into electric currents of high frequency or oscillations, and the latter, surging through the detector and ground wire, causes the steel needle to cohere to the pencil leads while the oscillations are passing, and as this lowers the resistance of the detector, it permits a large current from the dry cell to pass through the telephone receiver, and a click is heard; when the oscillations cease to surge, the needle decoheres from the leads automatically, the dry-cell current is practically cut off, and the diaphragm of the receiver, snapping back, makes another click. These clicks correspond exactly with the making and breaking of the key contacts at the sending station, and thus the message is reproduced.

Selective wireless telegraphy or tuning is accomplished by apparatus somewhat more complicated, yet simple enough so that every amateur uses it. The electric wires are given a certain definite length at the sending station, and the operator must tune his receptor to this wire length or he cannot receive the message. While selective wireless telegraphy is in every-day use and it is easy to tune in or out a station, yet there is no such thing as secret wireless telegraphy.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

The art of transmitting articulate speech without wires has in recent years been reduced to commercial practice. Wireless telephony employs electric waves, as does wireless telegraphy, but the means for producing these waves, as well as the nature of the waves, are quite different.

In wireless telephony the transmitter comprises an arc light energized by a 250 or 500 volt direct current. Around the arc lamp is connected a condenser,

made of sheets of thin glass, with intervening leaves of tinfoil and an inductance coil formed of several turns of heavy wire. The aerial wire is connected with one side of the arc lamp and the ground with the opposite side. A telephone transmitter inserted in the aerial wire completes the sending end.

The receptor is constructed like the one described in "wireless telegraphy," except that in the wireless telephone receptor the detector is connected with a condenser and an inductance or tuning coil, since these are the means for tuning the instrument.

Now, when the arc lamp is energized and the arc is of a certain resistance and the condenser and inductance coil are given corresponding values, continuous trains of oscillations are developed, and these surge up and down the aerial and earth wires and, of course, through the telephone transmitter. When words are spoken into the telephone transmitter, the latter varies the strength of the oscillations just as an ordinary transmitter varies the strength of the current in wire telephony. Tuning is much sharper in wireless telephony than it is in wireless telegraphy, and this is fortunate, since, in order to reproduce the spoken words in a clear and loud tone, the receptor must be tuned exactly to the transmitter.

The City's Roofs.

Straight-edged, unvarnished, bleakly gray. The city's mountain tops are they, With black-rimmed chimneys rising high Like smoking craters 'gainst the sky. O'er their bald heights the airs denied The tangled streets sweep fresh and wide, O'er them the morning first dawns bright, O'er them falls soft the sun's last light, While busy scenes below them seem Parts of a panoramic dream.

With many a sharp, unlovely line, The city's profile they define, Yet inbound ships bear homing eyes That all their huddled chaos prize; And pale lips praise and poor hearts bless Their bright, aerial healthfulness. O'er lofty piles Trade's crest they rear, Yet shelter home-life's peaceful sphere, Hear Traffic's tumult echoing far, Yet know night's hush of moon and star.

OREOLA W. HASKELL.

Charity of the Jews.

THE Jew as an immigrant or as a citizen seldom becomes a public charge. The race is not only charitable to others, but it takes care of its own. It has noble institutions for the care of orphans, the sick, the aged and the poor. One of the youngest of its charities, operating chiefly in New York, is the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, the third annual report of which is at hand. The objects of this society are to facilitate the landing of Jewish immigrants at Ellis Island; to provide them with temporary shelter, food, clothing and other aid deemed necessary; to prevent them from becoming public charges, and help them to obtain employment; to discourage their settling in congested cities by opening opportunities for them throughout the country in industries, agriculture and commercial pursuits; to disseminate knowledge of United States immigration laws in European centers of emigration, to prevent an influx of undesirable persons, and by lectures and literary means to foster American ideals and instill patriotism in the newcomers of the race. Is this not a comprehensive and admirable series of efforts? It may be said that no other people whose numbers are being largely increased here by immigration shows such a combination of charity and ability to administer it.

LESLIE'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTING CONTEST

(See page 416)

My choice for the next president of the United States is

in 1908 I voted for

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W. HASKELL.

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DENTIAL TEST

president of

Spring Suits and Gowns from Paris Designers



Afternoon Gown.

Heavy white duchess lace over white silk, the skirt of chiffon with lace starting in knee height with yoke effect. Belt of black velvet.



An Attractive Day Costume.

Black and white foulard, waist trimmed with black liberty, which also forms skirt yoke. Sailor collar and cuffs of black, small chiffon yoke.



Walking Suit.

White serge, the blouse showing yoke of shadow lace veiled by black chiffon, white forming sleeves and sash. Black hat, rough straw, trimmed with white taffeta and a small white marabou.



A Neat Afternoon Creation.

Black chiffon over creme satin, waist of net with filet work, and yoke of skirt of net, resembling a peplum. Heavy black velvet for skirt hem and cuffs.



For the Promenade.

Light tan taffeta skirt, white lawn waist with accordion pleated ruffles, large lapels covered with soutache embroidery. Peplum shoulder straps and belt of taffeta. Toque of white straw.



For a Youthful Figure.

Blue-flowered silk, the tunic-like drapery showing pointed train of white lace partly veiled by black chiffon. Large sailor collar of white lace, edged with pale blue silk.

We have the right to say Sanatogen will help weak nerves and poor digestion



—The right that is based on the knowledge and the conviction that Sanatogen is worthy of *earnest recommendation*.

—The right that is based on the unique qualities of Sanatogen itself—on the known fact that it answers the *highest scientific requirements*.

—The right that is based on the splendid *results* Sanatogen has accomplished.

—The right that is based on the experience of leading physicians as recorded in medical journals and text books.

—The right that is based on the unexampled endorsement of this remarkable food tonic by over 15,000 *practising physicians*, who have *watched* its strengthening, revitalizing influence on their patients.

—The right that is based on thousands upon thousands of enthusiastic letters from distinguished men and women of many lands, who have *felt* the uplift of its rejuvenating action.

Such is our "right to say"—such is the basis of our sincere conviction that Sanatogen will help those whose nerves have been weakened by overwork, worry or illness—whose digestion and powers of assimilation have become deranged—who have lost their grip on life. In other words we have—

—*The right that is based on the needs of the nervous system itself.*

The right of the nerves—and not least those that directly affect the digestion—is based on the *need of nourishment*. If the nerves are to perform their functions, if they are to be strong, healthy nerves, *they must be fed*. If any strain disturbs their natural absorption of food from the daily diet, the nerves suffer all the distresses and reactions of hunger.

Sanatogen is the special food of the nerves in this crisis.

Sanatogen is a scientific combination of the very food elements required by the impoverished nerves and it *goes directly to their rescue*.

By feeding to the nerves the body elements they need Sanatogen *restores* to them their vital balance of natural strength and thus in the most logical way helps to give back to the body the full vigor of health.

Our "right to say" is your assurance of help.

Your nerves have a right to Sanatogen.

A Remarkable Book FREE upon request

The work of a physician-author, beautifully illustrated, which tells you some really interesting things about your nervous system, facts which vitally affect your well-being and which, therefore, you ought to know. This book also tells the story of Sanatogen convincingly from the point of view of a physician, but so that any layman can understand it. Ask for a FREE copy of "Our Nerves of Tomorrow."

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes: \$1.00, \$1.90, \$3.60

Get Sanatogen from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, sent upon receipt of price by

THE BAUER CHEMICAL COMPANY
26-M Irving Place, New York

Prof. Thos. B. Stillman M.S., Ph.D.

The well-known research chemist of Stevens Institute, writes:
"The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

"The Lancet" says:—"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food, and more particularly in cases of general debility."

John Burroughs

The distinguished naturalist and author, writes:

"I am sure I have been greatly benefited by Sanatogen. My sleep is fifty per cent better than it was one year ago, and my mind and strength much improved."

Prof. C. A. Ewald

of Berlin University, Doctor honoris causa University of Maryland, states in his contribution on "Typhus abdominalis":

"I can say that I have used Sanatogen in a great number of cases (that is, in those disturbances of metabolism which were mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin), and have obtained excellent results."

Charles D. Sigsbee

Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, writes:

"After a thorough trial of Sanatogen, I am convinced of its merits as a food and tonic. Its beneficial effects are beyond doubt."

Lady Henry Somerset

The prominent social reform advocate, writes:

"Sanatogen undoubtedly restores sleep, invigorates the nerves and braces the patient to health. I have watched its effect on people whose nervous systems have been entirely undermined, and I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

GARTH JONES